

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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April 27 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 70 2 p.m. 76
Humidity 92 79

April 27, 1914

Temperature 6 a.m. 78 p.m. 75
Humidity 93 86

WEATHER FORECAST

FAIR

Barometer 29.94

2898

日四廿月

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1915.

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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

MORE ABOUT THE YPRES BATTLE.

"THE CANADIANS CAN CLAIM THE GLORY."

Earl Kitchener's Appeal To The Workshops.

ANGLO-FRENCH TROOPS CAPTURE GAS-BOMB APPARATUS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

Canadians' Glorious Fight.

HOW THE GUNS WERE WON BACK.

Huge German Losses Indicated.

April 26, 12.55 p.m.

Despatches from northern France state that the battle north of Ypres is unique, as the first in the history of Canada for which the Canadians can claim the glory. The French troops whom the asphyxiating gases forced to retire, consisted of Zouaves, and Marines; as were also the Belgian Carabiniers. The enemy, pouring in masses across the canal, swung to the left and attacked a considerable portion of the Canadian forces, in the rear.

The Canadians, facing both ways, fought like lions with the bayonet, until British supports rushed up and mingled with the Zouaves, who had re-formed. They all out their way clean through to the surrounded Canadians and the whole mass, including the Canadians, charged onwards and not only recaptured the lost position, but gained a footing in the German lines.

Whole companies of Germans were wiped out in the glorious rush, and the capture of numerous prisoners, indicates the heaviness of the German losses, for surrendering was difficult in such fierce work.

Great numbers of machine guns were captured and the German field guns were compelled to retreat.

The work of the British artillery throughout was admirable. Several British and French guns were at first abandoned, but not captured, as the artillery established a curtain of fire preventing the enemy's approach, they were recovered in great charges. The captured German equipment includes the new device for throwing asphyxiating bombs. It consists of a steel fork planted in the ground worked with a screw and a spring like a catapult. It throws a bomb the size of a football a distance of three hundred yards and the effects of the fumes are felt the distance of a mile.

EARL KITCHENER'S APPEAL TO MUNITION WORKERS.

Asks for Full Pressure in the Workshops.

April 26, 5.05 p.m.

Earl Kitchener, in a message to the employees of Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim, appeals for the continuance of full pressure in the workshops. He added that anything less than the full output would mean, that gallant British lives would be sacrificed unnecessarily, and victory be postponed.

FIELD MARSHAL FRENCH'S TRIBUTE TO THE CANADIANS.

Their Brilliant and Valuable Service.

April 26, 5.05 p.m.

According to Reuter's Ottawa correspondent, Field Marshal Sir John French has telegraphed to Major General, the Hon. S. Hughes, president of the Militia Council, expressing his admiration of the gallant stand and fight of the Canadians. He said that they performed a most brilliant and valuable service.

The Field Marshal has reported the Canadians' splendid behaviour to the Secretary of State, who replied, how deeply the gallantry and determination in such a difficult position, had been appreciated in England.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE:

THE FIGHTING IN BELGIUM CONTINUES.

German Attacks Fail.

April 27, 3.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that a communique reports that fighting in Belgium continues, under conditions favourable to the Allies.

Two German attacks, debouching from Paschendale and Broedende, were stopped by the British.

The Germans violently bombarded Ypres. We progressed along the right bank of the Yser canal by means of vigorous counter-attacks.

We repulsed an attack at Notre Dame de Lorette.

The battle on the Heights of the Meuse is developing.

We repulsed an attack on a trench at Calonne by counter-attacking. The Germans were thrown back and they re-attacked more to the east, with the object of retaking L'Esperance. A violent combat preceded the vigorous bombardment which ensued on the slopes of this position. The German attack failed.

Enemy's Efforts Paralysed by French.

(Havas Telegram.)

April 25.

Yesterday north of Ypres, we paralysed the efforts of the enemy who made attempts to improve his situation by availing himself of the surprise caused by the asphyxiating bombs. At Beausejour the enemy exploded five mines very near to our trenches, but we immediately occupied the excavation which had been made, repulsing all attacks. We held firmly in spite of strenuous attacks, the conquered ground at Bois d'Ailly. To-day, in Belgium, we progressed despite the usage of asphyxiating bombs. We carried trenches in Argonne. We repulsed furious attacks along the Heights of the Meuse, Petrograd. Unfruitful attacks were delivered by the Austrians, the Russians repulsing them, in the Polen, Volossate Telepoch and Sianka regions. We carried important mountains.

Turks Want Peace.

The communique continues: It has been confirmed that Turkey has approached the representatives of the Neutral Powers in Sofia with regard to Peace.

MAGNIFICENT FRENCH HEROISM.

Officers and Men Die Rather Than Surrender.

Paris, March 11.

The following official statement regarding the fighting at Beausejour is published here:

Since February 16, the actions in Champagne have continued and the daily communique have described their development and progress. The very violent pressure put upon the enemy's lines compelled him to employ at this point of the front large forces taken from the reserves in other sectors, and has made him expend great quantities of ammunition during the incessant fighting, in which some of the best units of the German army have been decimated. This has prevented our opponent from sending any troops or munitions to the Eastern front.

Among the very numerous feats of arms, the capture of the Beausejour Redoubt is by no means the least brilliant.

The Colonial Infantry, to which the honour is due, gave proof of an ardent and spirit of sacrifice worthy of its glorious traditions. To the North of the farm of Beausejour, on the ridge between two ravines, the German position was formed by trenches in echelon. At the salient a veritable little fort was organised, behind two lines of trenches, stretching along the slopes of the terraces. Long narrow passages connected the redoubt with a maze of trenches where troops for counter-attacks were massed.

The first attack on the redoubt was made by a battalion of Colonial Infantry on February 23. After heavy artillery fire, the storming companies reached the first line of trenches of the

salient. The enemy tried to drive them back with showers of bombs and grenades.

Six counter-attacks—three of which were of a very violent character—were launched against our lines, but in the end the Germans were forced to retire with heavy loss.

Towards midnight they again attacked in dense formation; and in a few moments our fire annihilated the equivalent of a battalion.

At daybreak we were still in the captured trenches, and were preparing to follow up our advantage, when the enemy delivered a furious attack on the trenches of the salient.

The Germans advanced shouting and throwing grenades. Our men braved the avalanche. Lieutenant Reynal, mounted on the parapet, exhorted his men to follow him in the charge. Soon afterwards he was wounded in the eye and the abdomen; but he continued to lead his men until he fell exhausted.

Second-Lieutenant Cozeau succeeded in getting on the parapet, after stationing some determined men in the communication trench; and he charged with a small detachment. He was shot down after going a few yards and as he lay on the ground amid a hail of bullets he urged on his men.

With a great effort, he shouted: "There is nothing better than to die for one's country."

Meanwhile the barrier in the communication trench held by the little handful of men was giving way and the survivors retreated. Lieut. Cozeau gave no signs of life, and his men thought that he was dead. Private Simon dragged his body by the feet for a distance of over 200 metres, amid a hail of bullets from a machine-gun, and brought the officer into our lines.

Numerous Germans with fixed bayonets dashed into the trench. Finding only Private Jony before

THE FLOWERY LAND.

Trial of Pirates at the old Bailey.

"An old lawyer I can remember a gang of foreign pirates and murderers being tried and hung at the Old Bailey in 1864."—Mr. Frederic Harrison, in the Times.

The crew of the ship Flowery Land, which, under the command of Captain John Smith, a Scot, left London for Singapore on July 28, 1863. Twenty men, mostly foreigners, sailed with the ship. When she had been at sea about a month, one of the crew, a Greek was tied to the bulwarks by order of the mate, John Carawell, for refusing to turn out with the watch. This was the beginning of trouble with a desperate band of ruffians, and on Sept. 10 they mutinied, and, in circumstances of appalling ferocity, murdered the captain; George Smith, his brother; a passenger; and the mate Carawell. The bodies were thrown into the sea, and the assassins commanded Tuffin, the second mate, to steer them to port. In about three weeks the Flowery Land sighted land on the East coast of South America. During these weeks the mutineers had a drunken orgy, the supplies being champagne and other liquors that were part of the cargo. On sighting land, the pirates determined to scuttle the ship, to make for the shore in the boats, and represent that the vessel they had left was bound from Peru to Bordeaux and had foundered at sea, several lives being lost. Holes were bored in the bottom of the Flowery Land, and a Chinaman went down with her. The steward, too, was drowned, so the victims numbered six in all.

The pirates landed, but were arrested, and eight of them, all young men, were arraigned at the Central Criminal Court on a charge of murdering Captain Smith. Seven were found guilty and sentenced to death. The eighth was acquitted, but was subsequently tried for scuttling the ship, found guilty, and sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude. Two of those sentenced to death were reprieved, and the other five were hanged outside Newgate on Feb. 22 1864, in the presence of one of the biggest crowds ever assembled there for a public execution.

They called on him to surrender. He was the sole survivor, all his comrades having fallen around him, killed or wounded by grenades, and six Germans met their death from his fire. Wounded in the arm in a hand-to-hand bayonet fight with the seventh man, whom he killed, he received a blow from the sword of a German officer.

Captain Poirier tried to advance, but a bomb burst and a fragment struck him in the foot. He fell, but, getting up with a superhuman effort, he seized a rifle and defended himself with the cut-throat weapon and the bayonet, killing several of the enemy. A second bullet, however, again stretched him low, and the Germans, advancing in masses, prevented his men—a mere handful—from taking their captain with them. The machine-guns which were in the redoubt had been smashed to pieces by a shell, except one gun, which Sergeant Oazilles, seriously wounded in the arm, carried away on his back. Lieut. Lelong, commander of one of the gun sections, who was already wounded, seeing the position was lost, drew his revolver, and, saying to the men surrounding him, "I am going to show you how a French officer dies," hurled himself on the Germans, killing several before he himself fell pierced with bullets. The survivors beat a retreat. Despite the extreme fatigue caused by a painful march on

worn roads, and by waiting for ten consecutive hours under a hail of shells, wallowing in the mire of the tunnels and trenches, four companies had heroically fought victoriously, sustaining six violent counter-attacks, the last with effectiveness of at least two battalions.

On February 27, two battalions of Colonial Infantry resumed the attack, after a heavy preparatory bombardment by the artillery. One of the battalions captured a trench at the salient, killing the defenders with the bayonet.

The organisation of the position was immediately undertaken.

The other battalion, crossing the first-line trenches, installed itself in the second trench, and reached the third line, but suffered heavy losses.

The bodies of the Germans heaped up in the trenches showed how bitter was the struggle.

When night fell German counter-attacks were made. Four attacks were repulsed, with the aid of artillery. The approaches to the trenches were covered with the bodies of the enemy, and the Germans seemed to be reluctant to cross the field of dead. By the light of the star shells German officers and non-commissioned officers could be seen striking their men and threatening them with their revolvers.

A company of Infantry of the Line was sent as reinforcements to support the battalions engaged, and received the order to counter-attack, in order to hold the enemy. Seeing the infantry set out, a party of marines who were working in the trenches joined them. Some of the men did not stop to find their arms, but went forward with their pickaxes which they used with great effect among the Germans.

The enemy eventually fell back. The rifle fire, which had lasted the whole night, weakened in the morning. The Germans then gave up their attempt to re-take the fort by storm, but they showered bombs and hand-grenades on our soldiers, and began a systematic bombardment of the position.

The German artillery fire attained frightful intensity, heavy projectiles of the calibre of 105, 150, and 210 millimetres rained on our trenches and communication lines, making many victims.

Every man, however, remained at his post, declaring to the officers, "We will all die with you here."

Such an attitude was enough in itself to prevent the Germans from coming out of their trenches where bodies of them, with bayonets fixed, were waiting for us to evacuate the position. At nightfall the bombardment stopped. The enemy did not dare to counter-attack again; and the redoubt was ours.

In the night Colonial Infantry was relieved by troops of the line.—Reuter.

Art Gallery as Hospital.

The Glasgow Corporation yesterday decided to grant their famous Art Galleries at Kelvin Grove to the military authorities for use as a hospital for wounded soldiers. The valuable collection of pictures and statuary is to be transferred and the entire accommodation utilised for 520 beds.

Mongolian Salt.

In many places in Mongolia great quantities of salt have been produced and imported to the Three Eastern Provinces, and certain districts in Chihli say a Northern paper. In former times the salt imported daily through Kalgan was between 20 and 40 cars, but now it has amounted to more than 100 cars. This is the reason that the sale of salt in the above mentioned places has dwindled to a great extent. The Director of the Salt Administration has therefore sent a telegram to the Director of the Control of Kalgan to restrict the number of cars of Mongolian salt.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The fight in Belgium continues under conditions favourable to the Allies.

Whole companies of Germans were wiped out in the Canadians' glorious charge.

Sir John French has also reported the Canadians' splendid behaviour to the Secretary of State.

The battle at North Ypres is unique as it is the first in Canada's history for which the Canadians can claim glory.

Field Marshal Sir John French has telegraphed to Canada expressing his admiration of the Canadians' gallant stand and fight.

According to a Telegram from the Havas agency, it has been confirmed that the Turks are seeking Peace through Neutral Representatives at Sofia.

The capture of numerous prisoners at Ypres indicates the heaviness of German losses, for surrendering was difficult during such fierce work.

Amongst the captured German equipment includes the new device for throwing asphyxiating bombs. It throws the bombs about three hundred yards and the effect of the fumes is felt a mile away.

Earl Kitchener appeals to the employees of Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim for the continuance of full pressure in the workshops, otherwise gallant lives might be sacrificed and victory postponed.

NEWS.

General news appears on page 3.

Further Notes on the Crisis appear on page 4.

The Langkat output up to yesterday is given elsewhere.

Several summonses for illegal bill posting were heard in the Police Court to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9, and Law Book on page 6.

A report of the football match between H.M.S. Empress of Russia and H.M.S. Tamar will be found on another page.

In response to enquiries as to the whereabouts of Neve Chapelle and St. Elol, directions are given in this issue for finding them.

A full report of the proceedings at the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce meeting, last evening, will be found on page 5. Mr. Ede made a stirring speech.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
The Grosvenor—Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Friday, April 30.
The China Borneo Co., Ltd. annual meeting of shareholders—noon.
Saturday, May 1.
Taikoo Club Concert, Quarry Bay—8.30 p.m.
Entertainment—Catholic Union Hall—9 p.m.
Monday, May 10.
Canton Insurance Co.'s meeting—11.30 a.m.

NOTICES

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General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.
Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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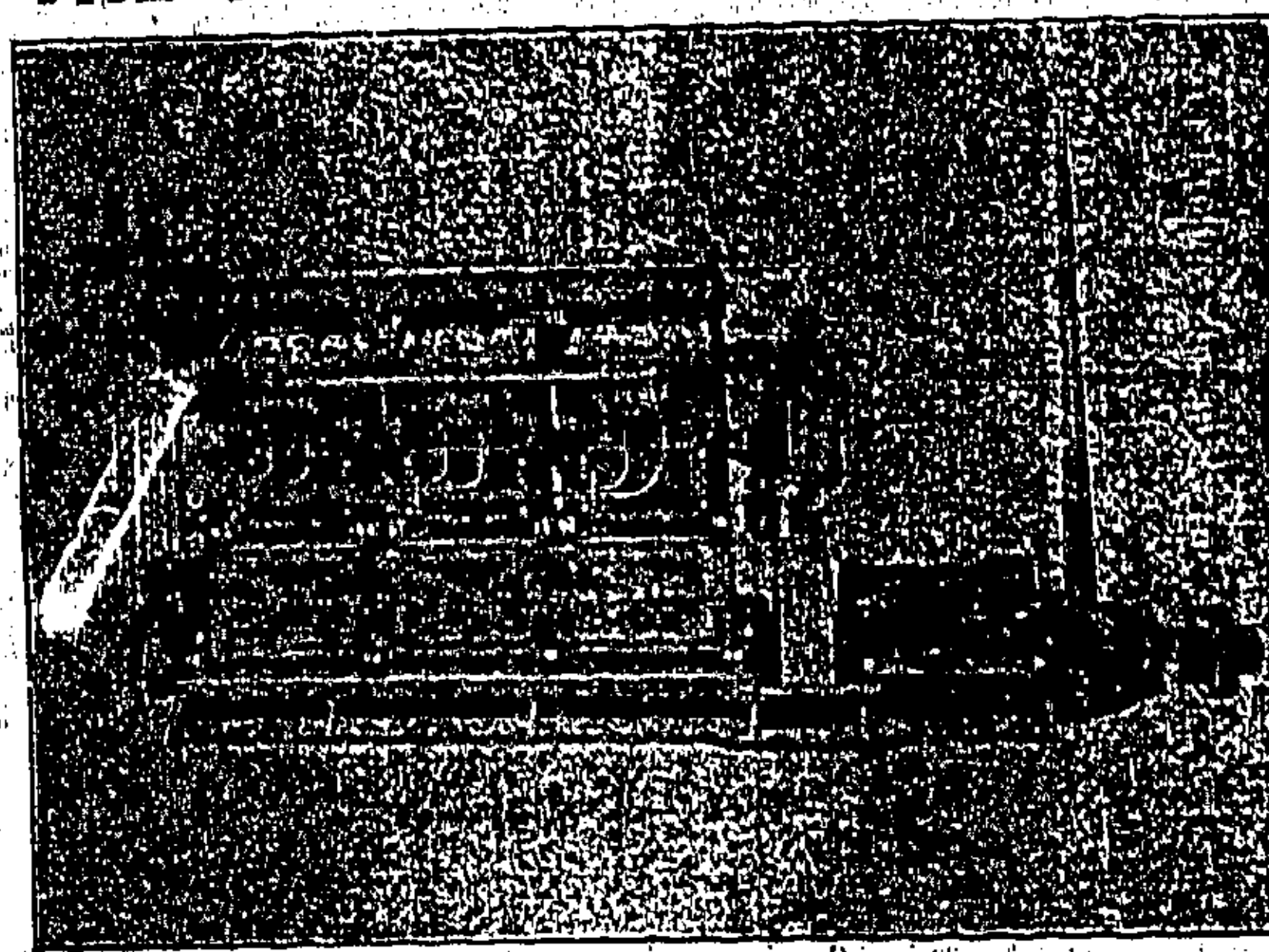
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Schooling in the East.
An interesting correspondence on Education in Shanghai has been appearing in a Northern contemporary and to it Mr. Herbert L. Beer, of Weihaiwei School, has contributed a lengthy and informing letter. Mr. Beer is entitled to speak with some authority regarding education in the Far East, and when he says that "in the field of preparatory education, at any rate, so far as mere book knowledge goes, schools in the East compare favourably with schools in other parts of the world," his opinion carries weight and gives some assurance. But he hastens to add that "education" means a deal more than book-knowledge. This point has been made more than once in our columns, but it may be referred to again. No one denies the value of book-knowledge, but more than that goes to the making of a man. And while examinations test a youth's cleverness they do not, and cannot, test his fitness to occupy a position of responsibility where more than mere cleverness is required.

Daily Press.

Entertainment Fund for the Territorials.

It is, however, felt that the arrival of the Territorials calls for some special manifestation of the community's appreciation of the sacrifices these men have made in throwing up their civil employment to volunteer for military service wherever they may be needed, and the least that we can do is to make some effort in the manner indicated above to relieve the monotony of their sojourn in Hongkong. The first thing necessary, of course, is the appointment of an energetic committee to take charge of the arrangements and to receive subscriptions and donations. We imagine that a fund of not less than \$500 a month will be necessary during the continuance of the stay of the Force in Hongkong, and we have very little doubt that such a small fund could be maintained without in the least adversely affecting the other Funds in connection with the war to which the community is already contributing. Pending the formation of a Committee we will gladly acknowledge any contributions forwarded to this office for such a purpose.

China Mail.

The German Iron Industry and the War.

To speak of a good state of the market would, however, be exaggeration, for it must be remembered that the higher prices for the different goods do not by any means signify a direct additional profit for the works, but only serve to establish a better proportion between cost of production and selling price, and the former has in many cases risen far more than the latter. A condition of full employment at good prices only prevail at those works which in times of peace devoted themselves to the manufacture of military requirements; most other works are content if they, during the war, in addition to costs and writings off, can earn a modest surplus. As regards raw materials, the coal market was busiest, the production at the coal-mines of the Ruhr district having risen during February, as compared with the previous month.

Since then we learn that the German markets have been much more seriously dislocated and in many instances are completely at a standstill.

American Woman's Club.

The American Woman's Club held its regular meeting this afternoon at the Palace Hotel, Shanghai at four o'clock. Papers were read on the colonial history of New England by Mrs. Nelson E. Bryant; Miss' Abbey and Mrs. Alfred Davis.

For a good solid meal, a la Carte, or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best—**ALEXANDRA CAFE.**

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GENERAL NEWS.

The Forces at Penang.
Penang, April 14.—An imposing review of the Penang forces was held on the Padang. They were inspected by the Hon. A. T. Bryant who was accompanied by Major Adams and de Hamel. The lines, which stretched across the Padang, included a fine turn out of volunteers with maxim section, Sikh and Malay police. They marched past the Resident-Councilor, the town band playing. Afterwards the forces paraded at the native quarters. They made an admirable impression.—*Strait Times*.

Opening of Changtehfu.
The scheme of opening Changtehfu in Hunan, as a trading port will soon be carried into effect as the Customs Administration has appointed delegates to make investigations into the commercial conditions in the place with a view to taking up suitable measures in connection with the opening of the City to trade. These delegates will make investigations jointly with the delegates appointed by the Governor.—*Pekin D.N.*

Freight Service Across Siberia.
A Vladivostok message to the Osaka Asahi states that in consequence of the large quantities of munitions of war awaiting transportation by the Trans-Siberian Railway, the Railway Bureau has placed restrictions upon the quantity of ordinary cargo that can be handled on the Eastern China, Trans-Baikal, Tomsk and other eastern railways. The number of freight cars allowed for ordinary trade purposes on the East China and Trans-Baikal Railways is for the present limited to 50 per day.

Late Liberal Whip's Will.
Mr. Percy Illingworth, M.P., aged forty-five, Chief Liberal Whip since 1912, member for the Shipley division from 1903, of 102, Lancaster-gate, W., and Westwood, Clayton Heights, Bradford, left unsettled property of the gross value of £105,618 11s. 5d.

£10,000 For A Van Dyck.
Sir A. Van Dyck's portrait of "Lady and Child" bought from Lord Brownlow for £10,000, was the principal purchase by the National Gallery last year. The picture originally came from the Balbi Palace, Genoa, and was exhibited at the British Institution in 1815. It has not yet been hung in the National Gallery. The canvas is 51 inches high by 41 inches wide.

Walking with Neck Broken.
A pair of horses attached to a brougham, bolted at Malmesbury, and Benjamin Blackford, sixty, coachman, was thrown off the box and killed. Although his neck was broken, Blackford got up immediately after the accident and walked ten yards before he fell dead.

Rush for Women Gardeners.
Mrs. Chamberlain of the Women's Horticultural Union, stated at a Charity Organisation Society meeting recently that in the past month the union had sent 15 students as head gardeners in the place of men gone to the war. That morning she had seven applications for women gardeners, and if she could get them she could at once place 20 women or girls in nurseries and gardens and 30 to 40 on farms.

High Freights in Japan.
Since last month, the continued congestion of goods awaiting shipment to Europe and America has sent up freights to a higher level than ever, the "Mainichi" putting the month's increase at 70 to 80 per cent. The small coasting and China trade steamers are also suffering in the benefit, and are fetching Y. 2 or Y. 3 per ton per month, charterers in many cases re-chartering and pocketing the difference. European shipowners both in Europe and America are sending orders to Japan for steamers, offering \$50 per ton for steamers classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's, built not later than 1890. In these circumstances the idea of Japanese shipping companies buying second-hand steamers in Europe, according to the usual custom, is out of the question. The Osaka Journal prophesies a long continuance of this activity in shipping, and in Japanese shipbuilding.

NOTICE.

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THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

American Paper's Interview.

Berlin, Feb. 10.

The most tremendous and far-reaching utterance made since the beginning of the present world war was the statement of German Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg to me to-day, (writes a *Philadelphia Ledger* Correspondent) that in what seems to him the absolutely certain and complete victory of German arms Germany is not waging an aggressive but a defensive war.

The Chancellor had just come in from the side of Emperor William at the Grand German headquarters in France, and was filled with the spirit of growing triumph which seems to thrill Germany from frontier to frontier, north, south, east and west.

He is a giant of a man, broad-shouldered, deep-chested, with an enormous girth. He was dressed in the full field uniform of a German general, and although his face sparkled on his shoulders and his cuffs, the striking note of his attire was the black-and-white ribbon of the Iron Cross that appeared along the buttoned edge of his gray field coat.

The Chancellor's features are big, irregular and tremendously masculine. His nose is long and fleshy, his forehead high and rather noble, his cheeks flat, the big humorous mouth shaded by gray moustache and tremendous crumpling jaws and a powerful projecting chin, manly by a rough, thick, short, white beard.

We sat in the more or less bare room of the Chancellor's palace in Berlin where the great Bismarck worked out the mightiest problems of Europe, a still, sober place, with a bunch of white flowers sitting alone on a great table, and a deer's antlers projecting from the severe walls.

Yet even in that quiet place came the faint sound of a new German regiment marching swiftly past the palace to take its place in the fighting line.

Chancellor an Enthusiastic Giant.
The Chancellor seemed such a physical giant, and he carried with him such a swing and air of physical power and enthusiasm, as he seated himself before the mighty table, that he appeared to be filled with the indescribable enthusiasm and confidence of the great battle lines from which he had just come.

The remarkable thing about Von Bethmann-Hollweg is his utter lack of attempts at subtlety. He has a certain fineness and nobility of manner, and yet he speaks with an almost rough directness, a "smashing, brutal frankness" that is startling in one who speaks for a great empire in the midst of a world war. It is this peculiar Teutonic scorn for more fineness, together with his tremendous courage that has endeared the Chancellor to the nation generally, in this most supreme hour in the history of the race.

And he is the humane man that ever filled such a place in such an hour—the

pure enthusiasm and frankness of a boy shining through the rough, hard features of the gray veteran.

"The most extraordinary thing about this appalling world conflict," he said, "is the impression, which the enemies of Germany have systematically spread, that the German Emperor is a mere war lord and that he desired and sought this war."

Says Kaiser Always for Peace.
"Nothing could be truer. I have worked by his side for years; I have worked with him day and night, in winter and in summer. I know him to be the greatest friend of peace in the whole world. It is extraordinary that the enemies of Germany should have been able to create in the minds of so many people such an infamous caricature of the noblest leader of peaceful, human progress that the modern world has known. He should be known as a peace lord, not as a war lord, for his mind has always been fixed on peace, always, always, no matter how great the temptations to war that have been offered to him by those in whom his country's amazing peaceful success aroused only feelings of jealousy and hatred."

The big Chancellor folded his arms across his mighty chest, and a curious look came into his great gray eyes.

"Think of the outrageous things that have been said of this greatest of all peace-lovers, this leader of leaders, whose supreme effort ever since he ascended the German throne has been to prevent war!"

"Remember that only nine days before the outbreak of this war the German Emperor and his entire fleet were making an annual cruise in a distant part of the North Sea. It would have been possible at that time for the British sea power to have captured the Emperor and practically the whole effective German navy."

"It is possible that under such circumstances the Emperor was lending his influence or consent, directly or indirectly, to a general European conflict that risked an immediate and overwhelming disaster to the armed strength of his country, to say nothing of his personal safety? Such an idea is more insanity."

"No, at that time, as in every hour up to the very beginning of the armed struggle, the Emperor worked for peace with all his soul and all his strength. He worked against the war like a man filled with some great religious emotion."

Strain Changes Ruler's Expression.

"The inward strain of his night-and-day effort to save the peace of the world, to save not only his own people, but the other peoples of Europe from the unspeakable suffering and loss of a general war, even changed the ordinary expression of his face."

The Chancellor seemed greatly moved and his great eyes softened as he spoke of the Kaiser in the days when the peace of the world hung trembling in the balance.

"I can speak with authority upon this matter," he said, "because I was with him practically all of the time. Ever since he ascended the German throne he used his power and his intelligence to save Europe from war and to keep his own country on a con-

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sturdy broadening and rising peaceful progress.

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Blames England for World War.
"Then, Mr. Chancellor, I said, 'you hold Russia primarily responsible for the world war?'"

"No, England stands responsible before the whole world and must stand in all human history. It is true that the support given by Russia to Serbia in her criminal attacks and propaganda against Austria furnished the first incentive to a breach of the peace of Europe; but when the decisive time came it was in England's power to say whether there should be a general European conflict or not."

The Chancellor spoke very slowly and very distinctly. His eyes were sterner and the lines in his face deepened and hardened. He balanced one hand before him.

"Had England served notice upon France and Russia that she would not support them in making a general European conflict out of the quarrel between Austria and Serbia, there would have been no world war. At that time the question of war or peace was entirely in the hands of England."

Chancellor Sure of Victory.

"You seem confident the war will end in a complete German victory?"

"Absolutely. No one who understands the situation, can have the slightest doubt of a com-

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By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1915.

HONGKONG BUSINESS MEN IN COUNCIL.

The annual meeting of the local Chamber of Commerce is never without interest, for even if Hongkong is nothing but a tiny dot of empire, it is, in most respects, the centre of the Mother Country's trade with perhaps the most important market of the world—that of the Far East. This year, in the nature of things, special interest was bound to attach to the gathering, in that the world is at war; and though, happily, there has been no question of strife in our immediate neighbourhood, a number of questions contingent on the political situation must necessarily arise. Of course there were, in addition, the usual matters to discuss; the same old wearisome ground to be gone over as regards piracy, the wireless station that is to be, the coinage—an ever-fruitle topic—telegraph rates, and other little trifles, from bills of lading to boycotts. But these matters, important though they have been in other years, must needs fall back before such topics as cargoes in enemy ships and trading with the enemy in general.

On this latter point Mr. Ede—who long ago made a bid for singularity in Hongkong by never speaking unless he had something sensible and helpful to say—offered a few remarks to which it may be well to draw special attention. The speaker first dealt with the acknowledged unpreparedness of the Colony for any outbreak of war; and pointed out that the neutral nation with which Hongkong is most concerned—China, to wit—should see in this fact, sufficient evidence to show that Britain's last thought or intention was to force a war upon Europe. It is to be hoped that those Hongkong Chinese who have any influence with the neighbouring republic will endeavour to impress on the men of their own race the desirability of establishing a press which is not influenced and subsidised by Germans, who, however great may be their virtues, have never been any real friends to China.

Mr. Ede then offered one or two practical observations on the subject of why the German merchants ever came East at all. Was one to continue to believe, he asked, that they were driven here by the economic pressure obtaining in their own country, or was the truth now going to be realised, "that the majority of them were sent here as part of the Prussian system, being one of the manifestations of the Prussian spirit of world dominion?" The proof of the business element's recognition of this scandalous fact would be its readiness to oppose collectively anything of that kind in future. Mr. Ede then touched lightly upon the legal view—or rather views, for these do not agree—of the question of commercial domicile. The arguments of the lawyers, he said, only produced a state of general confusion, and it was for the various Chambers of Commerce to take the business out of their hands and themselves undertake the guidance of the public on this matter. With this all thinking persons must agree. The hand which the enemy has had for so long in Far Eastern commerce is not a thing for theorists to wrangle over. The position is one of sheer facts, as against sheer talk. The Germans have been allowed, in the past, to lay down the law, not only in China but here in this British Colony, as to commercial methods and practice—and Britishers have stood meekly by, saying "Yes, please," and "Thank you" to those who were avowedly here just to exploit. We are glad to note that the speaker's suggestions were met with the sort of applause that showed the members' appreciation and grip of them, and therefore we are encouraged to hope that Hongkong's Chamber of Commerce will have no hesitation in henceforth acting on the "once bitten, twice shy" principle.

'British' and 'English.'

The Press has many times discussed the unfair use of the word "English" as applied to the people of the British Isles, but it has been left to a local padre to point out that there are times when the boot is on the other leg. The Rev. H. C. Moyle, in his sermon on Sunday, remarked that, when an Irish or Scots regiment gains a victory, the nationality in question gets full credit; but that when an essentially English regiment is to the fore, people are content to use the generic term "British." In its way this complaint is quite a legitimate one, but we think that the situation is one which the English have largely brought upon themselves. As we remarked on St. George's Day, clannishness and special patriotism are far less strong in the people of England than in those of the other nationalities at home; may be because the heavier Teutonic element has such a large share in the composition of the English. Perhaps the illustration afforded by the regiments was not of the happiest, for there is not an English regiment that we ever heard of which does not contain a very large percentage of Irish, Scots and Welsh.

Grievances of Reporters.

Complaint was made in our columns yesterday that the present accommodation for newspaper reporters at the new Magistracy is insufficient, "the space nominally set aside for four reporters being only ample room for two." This is not the first time, by a good many, that the local press has had a grievance of this sort. We understand that, at many company meetings in the Colony, the requirements of the men who are responsible for giving publicity to what the directors wish, to be made known widely, are not even a secondary consideration. The result is that often it is next to an impossibility for the speeches to be taken down accurately. Yet we notice that the persons who might so easily have the matter rectified are the first to complain if, by chance, they are misreported. Pressmen do not ask impossibilities, nor do they look for the same consideration that they would meet with at home under similar circumstances; but they have every right to feel that those who rely on their services should at least take some steps towards removing the worst of the difficulties that lie in their way.

Instruction in Nursing.

We are hoping great things of the Hongkong Voluntary Aid Detachment when its training is completed. The ladies who have joined it have shown, by their action, that they have no desire to be included among those who are continually making themselves ridiculous by offers of help which they are in no way qualified to give. Of course one knows that there is a lot in the idea that an efficient nurse is born rather than made, and that a good half of successful nursing is purely a matter of common sense; but what about the other half? No sooner does a war break out than a number of foolish, though well-intentioned, women, who scarcely know a bandage from a poultice, will insist on volunteering as nurses, under the firm impression that they are "gifted," and so need no instruction. If none be necessary it is strange that no hospital will employ a nurse who has not served a lengthy period of apprenticeship. All the good sense in the world will not teach a woman how to be really helpful, to the surgeon on the one hand and the sufferer on the other. Usually it happens that the really sensible women are well aware of this fact, and are the first to wish to receive proper instruction before volunteering. It is the non-sensible ones who drive the War Office to distraction by their importunities; so much so that an application in that quarter from an untrained woman may usually be quite safely "turned down" forthwith, without further enquiries.

DAY BY DAY.

"BLESSED IS THAT MAN WHO HAS FOUND HIS WORK."

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 74; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 64; fog.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 37 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 41 published.

The Mails.

U. K. Canadian and American Mails.—Closed to-day per s.s. Nippon Maru at 9 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Anhui to-day at 3 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Unions.—\$855, sales and buyers.
Steamboats.—\$221, buyers.
China Sugars.—\$114, buyers.
Land Investments.—\$109, sellers.
Central Estates.—\$100, sellers.
Green Islands.—\$61, buyers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.13-16d.

To-day's Anniversary.

To-day is the 33rd anniversary of the death of the celebrated American man of letters, Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Small Money Theft.

Mr. Vanderstar of No. 10 The Peak has complained to the police of the theft from a drawer in his bedroom of a \$10 note.

Unlawful Possession of Arms.

This morning in the Police Court, Mr. Lindeell had before him the case in which a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a revolver and a quantity of ammunition. A fine of \$100 was imposed.

Miss May Yohe at the Victoria.

Readers are reminded that Miss May Yohe gives her first turn at the Victoria Theatre to-night. It is hoped that local theatre-goers will show up in strong force to accord a fitting welcome to this old favourite of the public.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospital:—Mok Shan-nam \$50; Lam Shan-shar \$50; Chan Ching-hok \$50; Li San Ham \$25.

The Grotesques.

That merry band of entertainers—The Grotesques, gave a farewell performance at the Theatre Royal, last evening, when they played up to their usual standard. The programme permitted of numerous topical allusions which appealed to the audience.

"Stop Thief."

There was great excitement and blowing of police whistles at two o'clock this afternoon in Daddell Street, up which a Chinese youth was seen hurrying, pursued by a crowd. The whistles and the cries of "Stop thief!" resulted in the youth's being captured at the top of the steps leading up to Ichon Street. The charge is, we understand, one of snatching.

Robbery in the New Territory. Details of the alleged armed robbery at Shek Li Pai show that in fact no robbery took place. The robbers tried to break into Nos. 1 and 3 of the village but on the alarm being raised they made off. They were subsequently chased by the Samsui Police and caught, but not before one of them had been injured in the foot by P. C. Harrow of the Yau-mai Police who also chased the men. In all five were arrested.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

"DIRTY" FIGHTING.

Russians in the Carpathians.

We know a little more now about the unsavoury episode of the poisonous gases. In the last wire received yesterday evening it was stated that the enemy did not actually use asphyxiating shells, but that a vapour was projected by means as yet unknown. When we come to the cold facts, it matters but little to Allies and neutrals what the device was; the main point being that the Germans were, and still are, "fighting dirty." When a street rough begins to pelt you, you really care very little whether the missiles are of flint or of granite. At the same time, for those who are curious as to the particular means chosen by Germany to impress her military greatness on the world, information comes in a wire received this morning, which states that our troops have seized one of the interesting pieces of machinery employed.

When Germany Fights Fairly.

The subject is, however, neither pleasing nor profitable, and one would rather dwell on the eye-witness story of last night, from which it is apparent that the Germans did put up something of a straight fight at times. In spite of the blighting fire from the British cannon and machine-guns, they (so the story goes) "would not admit defeat, and hand-grenade parties, the night long, made repeated efforts." This is at least something more worth reading. When the Germans or any other enemy choose to play a square, clean game, the British are the first to respect them. That is largely the outcome of our much-deepened love of football and cricket. Unhappily the score is too heavy against Germany now for any nation that loves fair play to respect her again. We have fought the French, time after time; but the matches were straight ones, and the result is that, today, Britisher and Frenchman can shake hands and look each other honestly in the face without fear of reprimand on either side.

Panic.

If it be somewhat of a novelty for the Germans to resort to the old-fashioned straightforward method of battle—fair field, no favour, and the best man winning—it is also more or less of a new thing to find them absolutely panic-stricken. They are not subject to panic. Here comes in the question of the defects of one's qualities. The German is heavy-trained and slow of wit, and is not the type that usually goes mad with fear or astonishment. For once, however, he has broken his rule, and the picture that eye-witness gives of the general surprise at the attack on Hill 60 is a pitiable one, and difficult to associate with a people that boasts of its discipline. "Some in the rear, maddened by terror, drove their bayonets through the bodies of their comrades."

The Triumph and the Russians. We must not forget the Triumph and her exploits in the Dardanelles. The ship is closely associated with Hongkong, her officers and men have numerous friends here, and so the Colony seems to have a sort of proprietary interest in her. It is an excellent bit of work that she is doing, in face of plenty of opposition. Nor must we overlook, when we come to talk of quiet, useful spade-work, the movements of the Russian troops in the Carpathians. Do we always remember that the troops whom Russia is tackling in this region are not Berlin barbers, Heidelberg students and ex-London waiters, but the local hillmen, healthy in body and mind, who are fighting under circumstances which would necessarily bring out the combative element in even the weakest; that is to say, for their homes and against an invading army? Russia has all her work cut out to deal with an adversary like this, and it is the more to her credit that she has made the furthest progress reported in last night's wires.

BILL POSTING.

SUMMONSES.

Cinematograph Managers Before the Court.

This morning in the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Sergt. Pitt had charge of a number of summonses against various cinematograph managers, the Victoria Theatre, the Bijou Theatre, the Tai Ping theatre, and Messrs. Montrose and Co. for bill posting in certain places without the permission of the Captain Superintendent of Police.

In the case of the Victoria Theatre, Sergeant Pitt said he had found bills of the defendants at the step of Battery Path. Permission had not been applied for, nor had it been granted. The building was a government building.

Mr. Blake, manager of the defendant theatre, said that ever since he remembered, during the last twenty-two years, bills had been posted there, and there had not been any objection until the other day. This was the first they had heard of it and there would be no more bills posted there.

His Worship, in inflicting a fine of \$1, said the law was that they had to get permission of the Captain Superintendent of Police before putting up any advertisement on any Government building.

A representative of Messrs. Montrose and Co. in answer to a similar summons, explained that his firm was only the booking agent for the theatrical companies. They did not do any bill posting themselves. That was done by the advance agents of the various companies.

Sergt. Pitt accepted this statement of the position of affairs and the summons was dismissed.

The manager of the Bijou Theatre said that the offence in his case was committed by a new coolie, who did not know the rules, while, Meo Obeung, in connection with the Tai Ping Theatre gave the same excuse. In each case a fine of a dollar was imposed.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

Fixtures for the Coming Competition.

The following are the fixtures for the Hongkong Tennis League. May 1. Chinese Recreation v. Olympic; Club de Recreo v. Civil Service.
May 8. Y.M.C.A. v. Club de Recreo; Civil Service v. Kowloon A.; Kowloon B. v. University.
May 15. Kowloon A. v. Y.M.C.A.; Chinese Recreation v. University; Olympic v. Kowloon B.

May 22. Civil Service v. Kowloon B.; Chinese Recreation v. Y.M.C.A.; Kowloon A. v. Olympic.
May 29. Civil Service v. Chinese Recreation; University v. Olympic; Kowloon B. v. Club de Recreo.

June 5. Chinese Recreation v. Kowloon A.; University v. Y.M.C.A.

June 12. Olympic v. Club de Recreo; Kowloon A. v. Kowloon B.; Y.M.C.A. v. Civil Service.

June 19. Olympic v. Y.M.C.A.; Club de Recreo v. Kowloon; Kowloon B. v. Chinese Recreation; University v. Civil Service.

June 26. Club de Recreo v. Chinese Recreation; Olympic v. Civil Service; Kowloon A. v. University.

July 3. Club de Recreo v. University; Y.M.C.A. v. Kowloon B.

July 17. Winners of the League v. The Rest.

All these dates fall on Saturdays, but matches by mutual agreement may be arranged for mid-week.

First named Club has choice of ground.

Fame!

From Oradley (Worcestershire) the death is reported of Mr. Thomas Tibbets, brewer and maltster, who won a prize for the second heaviest man in England. He turned the scale at about 30 stone and measured 2 yards in girth. The bearers at the funeral were six of the heaviest men in the district, their aggregate weight being 100 stone.

FOOTBALL.

Empress of Russia v. Tamar.

Last evening the teams of the above two ships played an interesting and well contested game.

The teams were as follows. "Empress of Russia":—Crombie, goal; Gandy, Elliott, backs; Frith, Paton, and Roberts, half backs; Wilson, Rapley, Baker, Newman (Capt), S. Hyndman, forwards.

Tamar:—Card, goal; Dance and Fennymore, backs; Beard, Martin, Buckley, half backs; Knobs Cleave, Hopper Raddick, Haines, forwards.

For the first few minutes play was general both sides attacking in turn. The Tamar forwards then made a determined and sudden attack on the "Russian" goal, displaying clever footwork and cohesion, and for a while the "Russian" citadel looked in imminent danger. Crombie however was equal to the occasion, defending well, both backs, especially Elliott, showing good form. The "Russians" now assumed the offensive, Baker playing with the dash and energy displayed on former occasions. The Tamar half backs, who played a sound game, gained command of the ball and, with the forwards, ran it to their opponents goal securing a corner. Kick! The "Russians" partially cleared but Cleave returning to the attack adroitly netted, thus scoring the first goal for the "Tamar." The "Russians" later, looked like scoring but an offside was given against their forwards. The half time whistle found the score 1-0 in "Tamar's" favour.

The ball, again in play, was scored by the "Tamar" forwards, who made a determined but ineffectual attack on the "Russian" goal. Hopper and Raddick played very well for the "Tamar," who did most of the attacking for a while and made several spirited dashes, missing the "Russian" goal by a small margin. Some close and exciting play took place in front of the "Tamar" goal, the "Russians" very nearly scoring off a corner kick, and here Card did some splendid goal keeping. Taking advantage of another corner kick Rapley skillfully urged the ball to the net after the most exciting play of the match, the teams being now equal. Just before time the "Russians" after a good attack, missed a chance of scoring, being in front of the "Tamar's" open goal. Time was called when the score stood at 1-1.

The Empress of Russia team would like to arrange a match with the H. K. Police if possible for Thursday next.

NEUVE CHAPELLE AND ST. ELOI.

Where they can be Found.

In response to the requests from readers for information as to where Neuve Chapelle and St. Eloi are to be found, we have pleasure in giving the following directions for placing approximately those places on their maps. If a straight line be drawn from Ypres to Armentieres and divided into four parts, St. Eloi will be found at the end of the first division starting from Ypres. Neuve Chapelle is about half way along a line drawn between Bethune and Armentieres, or seven kilometres due north of La Bassée.

The Guild and the Dresden. As regards the reported protest of Germany and her claim against the Chilean Government for allowing British men-of-war to attack the "Dresden" whilst she was moored in Chilean waters, Mr. Moore, the Secretary of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, has apprised the Chilean Minister in London that as a matter of fact a German man-of-war fired on the British merchant vessel "Ortega" whilst that vessel was in Chilean waters, although fortunately she was not hit, and successfully evaded the enemy.

HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

MR. EDE'S PRACTICAL SPEECH.

At the City Hall, the annual general meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, O.M.G., presiding. There were also present: Messrs. J. W. O. Bonner (Gibb, Livingston and Co.), Vice Chairman; A. S. D. Coudland (Alex. Ross and Co.), S. H. Diddwell (Diddwell and Co.), W. Dickson (Quartermaster Bank); G. T. Atkins (Batterfield and Swire); P. H. Holyoak (Reiss and Co.); Hon. Mr. David Landale (Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd.); N. J. Stabb (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank); and the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim (David Sassoon and Co.), members of the Committee; Messrs. T. F. Hough (Hughes and Hough) R. M. Dyer (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.); C. Montague Ede (Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.); A. G. Oppin (Nesbitt and Co., Ltd.); J. A. Plummer (Bradley & Co.); A. Forbes (Harry Wicking & Co.); T. E. Pearce (J. D. Hutchinson and Co.); W. M. Humphreys (J. D. Humphreys and Co.); E. F. Campbell (Suewan, Tomes and Co.); T. A. Loughlin (Bank Line); N. L. Watson (Asiatic Petroleum Company); J. M. Alves (J. M. Alves and Co.); G. H. Wilson (Robertson, Wilson and Co.); W. C. Jack (W. C. Jack and Co.); S. U. Lam (S. U. Lam and Co.); J. W. Mosser (P. and O. Co., Ltd.); and E. A. M. Williams (Secretary).

Report of the General Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce for the year ended 31st December, 1914, presented to the Members at the Annual Meeting held in the City Hall on 26th April, 1915.

Among the questions of interest dealt with during the past year are the following:—

Arbitrations.

An interesting letter was received from the Russian Consul relative to the limits of the field covered by the Chamber's Arbitration Rules. Your Committee had long considered the advisability of widening the Chamber's power in this connection, and at a General Meeting held on Tuesday the 28th of April, 1914, resolutions were passed which permit of the Chamber extending its sphere of usefulness.

The resolution proposed by the President of the Fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce held at Bâle, and seconded by Sir John E. Bingham, Bart. in favour of International Arbitration of commercial disputes between individuals, was one with which your Committee found itself in entire sympathy.

The Report of the Committee of Commercial Arbitration submitted at the 14th Annual Meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce held on May the 7th, 1914, will also be found of interest. (Appendix A.)

The Panama Canal and the Possible Introduction of Yellow Fever into Asia.

An important report on this subject by Major James, I.M.S., was by the courtesy of the Government, supplied to this Chamber. In its acknowledgement your Committee confined itself to a query as to what steps had been taken or were proposed to be taken for the adequate protection of this Colony, and urging the establishment of a modern Quarantine Station at Hongkong. The opinion was expressed that the present Station would prove quite inadequate to cope with a serious outbreak of an epidemic. (Appendix B.)

Under the heading "Quarantine Station" will be found further correspondence on the same point. (Appendix C.)

Lighting of The Rock In The Centre Of The Channel to the North Of The Cheung Chau Island.

Your Committee learnt with pleasure of the Government's intention to provide for the erection of a permanent beacon on this rock to meet the requirements of navigation. (Appendix C.)

Port of Vladivostok.

The Chamber received a letter from the Russian Consul conveying the information that arrangements had been made by the Russian Authorities to keep open the port of Vladivostok during the winter months by the employment of additional ice breakers. (Appendix D.)

Wireless Station for Hongkong.

For some years your Committee has, with regret, remarked in the Annual Report upon the unfortunate delay in equipping Hongkong with a commercial station, and this question was discussed on several occasions during the past year. It is pleasing to learn that steps were being taken in April last to design the building for the reception of the Station at Cape D'Aguilar. Your Committee hopes that during the current year the Station will be in working order. (Appendix E.)

Metric System of Weights, Measures and Currency.

Further correspondence was received during the year from the Devisal Association together with a most interesting Report of a Meeting of the Bradford Textile Society in support of the compulsory adoption of the Metric system by the United Kingdom. (Appendix F.)

Export of Human Hair.

A letter was addressed to the Chamber by the London Chamber of Commerce alleging adulteration in Human Hair exported from China and expressing the view that if an improvement were not effected the trade in this commodity would become seriously curtailed. The matter was referred to the Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong to interview the leading Chinese dealers, and it is believed that the steps taken will have the effect of stopping the fraudulent make-up of shipment. (Appendix G.)

"Fat On" Piracy.

In connection with the piratical attack on the s.s. "Fat On" your Committee approached the Government with a view to the better protection of vessels trading between Hongkong and the West River and made suggestions as to the manner in which this could be effected. The London Chamber of Commerce were also communicated with. As a result of this piracy, the British Minister at Peking made representations to the Chinese Government, with the result that the Chinese and British Governments agreed to co-operate in formulating a scheme of joint action in the matter, in concert with the Government of Hongkong and the British Naval authorities. A fund was raised by the members of the Chamber to whom Mr. W. A. Dowley contributed \$416 from private subscriptions for the purpose of providing suitable testimonials to Capt. Wetherell and certain of his officers and crew as some recognition of the courage and devotion to duty they displayed in endeavouring to defend the lives and property entrusted to their charge. The total fund amounted to \$2,245 from which a watch with a suitable inscription was presented to Capt. Wetherell. The balance was disbursed in making money grants to others of the officers and crew or their widows. (Appendix H and A.)

Interpretation of Dates of Shipments on Bills of Lading.

Upon the question being put to them your Committee expressed the opinion that local custom is

(Continued on page 8.)

THE PATHAN A SPORTSMAN.

Our Hardy Indian At The Front

Mr. Edmund Candler writes in the *Daily Mail*:—"A young blade of a Pathan, with his loose, well oiled locks hanging down with a stiff upward curl, a cloak flung over his shoulders, and his kula set at a jaunty angle in his turban, swaggered into the receiving-room, a cigarette in his mouth, and grinned at the medical officer. He had an air which made the hospital followers yield him place."

"What is the matter with you?" the doctor asked.

"I was sick outside."

"Since when," he said, "has it been the custom for a sepoy to speak to an officer smoking a cigarette?"

"I would take it out, sahib," he said, smiling, "but both my arms are broken." The doctor lifted the man's cloak from his shoulder. A machine-gun bullet had smashed his left wrist, tearing three tendons, and penetrated his right upper arm. There was a compound fracture in each wound, and he was glad of the excuse to smoke.

He ought to have ejected the cigarette before he came into the room, but it was a touch of impudence that one could forgive. For a month he slept and smoked, and smiled, in spite of an exposed nerve which made the dressing of the wound painful. At the end of it the doctor was sorry to lose him.

In one of the wards I found another Pathan surrounded with all the comforts of life, a blue dressing-gown, red blankets, soft green felt slippers—the gift of the Indian Soldiers' Fund—and a table strewn with cigarettes.

"The Sircar is looking after you all right," I said to him.

"Ha, sahib," he answered, with a smile pointing to his throat "Sirkar-ke gole yabar khua." "I have [literally] eaten" the Sircar's bullet here."

I doubt if any Sikh, Gurkha, Dogra, Rajput, or Punjabi Mussalman would have been capable of this repartee. The Pathan's humor is subtle, with a hint of irony in it; the Gurkha has an almost childlike nonchance; he enjoys the same happy relations with his regimental officer as exist between a class of fifth-form boys and a popular schoolmaster. When the doctor comes into the ward with the cigarette rations he fixes some Gurkha with a stern eye and says:

"The Gurkhas have become a Sikhs, I hear, and no longer smoke. Therefore the others will receive a larger portion."

This sally is greeted with much laughter, and merriment increases with repetition. One seldom hears other Indian soldiers laugh aloud.

The Pathan can vent his humor in a well-conceived practical joke. There was a company of them in some cottages near Hazebroucke at the beginning of the war. They had come up in support and were waiting their turn. The place was being heavily shelled, and one of them was sent to come out of the kitchen where they were cooking their chappatties and stroll into a beet field. He stood upright for a moment, studying the effect of shrapnel in his immediate neighborhood, and then stooped, unobserved as he thought, tore up a huge beet, and heaved it through the window at his friends. As they came scurrying out thinking that the roof was about their ears he doubled up with laughter.

"The Pathan is a sportsman," a subaltern in a class-company regiment said to me. "He never saves money but spends more than he earns. He likes a bright waistcoat, and he carries it with a devil-may-care, swashbuckling air." There was much in common between the subaltern and his havior.

Though his code is separated by a wide gulf from the Englishman's, the Pathan has probably more in common with him than any other Asiatic. Within this code he is to be trusted absolutely. Only a few Political and Indian Army officers understand it, but they swear by him. He is capable of certain cold-blooded atrocities

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY.

OUR BUTCHERY

is the Only One of its Kind in the Colony and our

FRESH MILK

and other Dairy Products are unequalled in the East for

PURITY & EXCELLENCE.

Every Department under Expert European Supervision.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO DEAL WITH US.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

April	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	254	239	242	233	243	256	248	244	289	273	270	238	289	311	268	295	280	247	296	282	290	302	256	264	285	275		

Total to 25th inst. 6,919

Daily average 280.11

kindness of heart to get the better of them.

The submarine afterwards stopped the French steamer Ville de Lille and sent men on board to blow her up. The Germans found a little terrier in the ship which fought tooth and nail before it was caught. It was finally taken on board the submarine, and after first refusing to eat from German hands became more friendly and "now as a submarine dog joyfully joins in the chase against the British." Before dawn on February 18 Commander Hansen torpedoed the British steamer Dimorah off Dieppe.

On returning to Kiel the commander, in reply to the inquiry "How many?" signalled "Five steamers in thirteen days." Herr von Gottberg remarks: "It was neat work that U 8 also achieved with a similar number." This would appear to indicate that U 8 claims to have sunk five steamers.

10-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. NOTICE is hereby given that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be closed from SATURDAY, 1st May, 1915, until SATURDAY, 9th May, 1915, both days INCLUSIVE.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1915.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

Application has been made to the General Managers to issue to Choy Yau Kum duplicate Certificate for 10 shares in the above Company upon the statement that the Original Certificate No. 3050/3059=10 shares

HAS BEEN LOST. Notice is hereby given that if within 30 days from date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the General Managers they will proceed to deal with such application for a duplicate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. General Managers. Hongkong, 26th April, 1915.

THE MACKINTOSH CO. LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

SMART AND COMFORTABLE

SLEEPING SUITS

FOR SUMMER WEAR.

SKILFULLY CUT AND CAREFULLY MADE IN EVERY DETAIL.

See Window at

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WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346

NEW STOCK OF

SMART VOILES

ZEPHYRS

AND

DRESS LINENS

FOR

SUMMER WEAR.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

COLLARD & COLLARD'S

RENOVED PIANOS

BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT

Eight of which have been supplied to the s.s. "AQUITANIA."

(BRITAIN'S LARGEST LINER).

NEW MODELS JUST ARRIVED.

ANDERSON MUSIC Co., Ltd.

6, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

Royal Blend Whisky

Fit for a Prince



Mouse—Where's that d-d cat now?

SOLE

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WINE MERCHANTS

Tel. No. 135, 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

**HOTEL MANSIONS, 2nd floor,
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Hongkong 27th April, 1915.

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Douglas Lapraik & Co.
General Managers.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Thur., 29th Apr. at 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Fri., 30th Apr. at noon.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Sat., 1st May at 10 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 1st May at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 8th May at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanad, Datu, Simporan, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage.

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
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"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure.
LONDON	Monmouthshire	5th June.

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REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

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WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6"
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Ropes, etc.

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PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

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As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

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HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

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C.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN

BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE

CRRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR

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VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
L'don, via S'pore, P'ang, O'bo, &c. Nore	P. & O.	P. & O.	28. Apr.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Sardinia	P. & O.	7. May
Marseilles & London	Kalomo	B. L. L.	10. May
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Miyazaki M.	N. Y. K.	13. May
London	Monshire	J. M. Co.	5. June

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

New York via Panama Canal	B. Castle	D. & Co.	E. of A.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan etc.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	1. May
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	4. May
Via B.O. & S'hai via K'lung &c.	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	4. May
Boston and New York	Indradeo	S. T. & Co.	4. May
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	11. May
San F'co via S'hai & Japan etc.	Shiyo M.	T. K. K.	11. May
Boston & New York via Suez	Inveric	B. L. L.	14. May
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	18. May

AUSTRALIA.

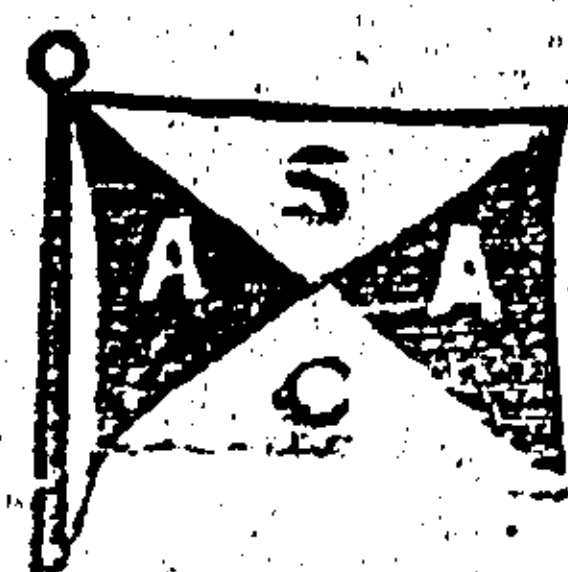
Australian Ports	Taiyuan	B. & S.	5. May
Australian Ports	Eastern	G. L. Co.	15. May
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	17. May
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	25. June

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Anping & Takao via Swatow	Sosho Maru	O. S. K.	28. Apr.
and Amoy	Haimun	D. L. Co.	28. Apr.
Swatow	Esang	J. M. Co.	30. Apr.
Shanghai	Amazona	M. M.	3. May
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Nubia	P. & O.	6. May
Shanghai	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	8. May
Manila	Nagoya	P. & O.	10. May
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	11. May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	11. May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Riojun M.	N. Y. K.	13. May
Moji & Kobe	Songola	D. & Co.	14. May
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Borneo M.	D. & Co.	18. May
S'pore, Batavia, Samarang, etc.	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	25. May
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Hokuto M.	D. & Co.	9. June
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.			
Singapore, Mauritius & South			
African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	15. June
Shanghai	Tipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Titaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tilatap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijmanook	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijboda	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

The s.s. "INDRADEO"

on or about 4th May.

For freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK
VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

"INVERIC"

4,789 tons, Captain A. Wallace, will be despatched as above on Saturday, 8th May.

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The T.M.R. s.s. SHINYO MARU will next leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via usual ports, on Tuesday 11th May, at noon.

The T.M.R. s.s. OHIO MARU will next leave for San Francisco, via usual ports on Tuesday, the 8th June, at noon.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. ALDENHAM left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports and Manila) on the 9th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 25th instant.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I.C.S.N. s.s. YATSHING from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 3rd May.

The I.C.S.N. s.s. NAMSANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 4th May.

The I.C.S.N. s.s. TAKSANG from Shanghai is due at Hongkong on the 27th April.

The I.C.S.N. s.s. FOOKSANG from Moji is due at Hongkong on the 30th Apr.

The S.L. s.s. MONMOUTHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 18th May.

The S.L. s.s. MERIONETHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 30th May.

CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN & MANOHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"KALOMO"

Captain F. P. Swinney, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, 30th inst., at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1915.

TO SAIL

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE INTERMEDIATE STEAMSHIP

MONTEAGLE

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER

Accepting Cargo and Passengers for Canada, the United States, West Indies, London, etc.

1st May and 3rd July.

Subsequent dates of sailing will be announced later.

Passage Rates—

VANCOUVER \$31; LONDON \$43 & \$45.

Rates to other points furnished upon application.

For Freight or Passage apply—

D. W. CRADDOCK.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1915.

ELLERMAN LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

For	Steamer	Sails.
MARSEILLES & LONDON	Kalomo	10th May.
" " " "	"City of Newcastle	27th May.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Taiyuan, Br. s.s. 2,000, P. W. Grieron, 21st inst.—Sydney, 23rd ult. Gen. B. & S.	Bourbon, Br. s.s. 999, Leunilant, 25th inst.—Saigon, 20th inst. Rice—China.
Yei Maru No 2, Jap. s.s. 1,783, Itani, 20th inst.—Canton, Gen.—M.B.K.	Sado Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,814, Asakawa, 25th inst.—Shanghai, 22nd inst. Gen.—N.Y.K.
Esang, Br. s.s. 1,129, N. P. Baker, 21st inst.—Hongay, 18th inst. Coal—J. M. & Co.	Nio Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,893, T. Matsumoto, 25th inst.—Moji, 19th inst. Gen.—O.S.K.
Zafiro, Am. s.s. 1,408, N. T. Ventorial, 22nd inst.—Saigon, 18th inst. General—Order.	Laertes, Br. s.s. 1,340, Jenkins, 25th inst.—Kobe, 18th inst. Rice—Order.
Monteagle, Br. s.s. 3,853, F. L. Davidson, 22nd inst.—Vancouver, General—O.S.K.	Tijmanook, Dut. s.s. 3,310, A. W. Le Rooy, 25th inst.—Batavia, Gen.—J. C. J. L.
Hudson Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,141, 22nd inst.—Moji, 15th inst. Gen.—N.Y.K.	Esang, Br. s.s. 1,147, Baker, 26th inst.—Canton, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Tatarax, Br. s.s. 3,887, Reed, 22nd inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.	Hanal, Fr. s.s. 739, Oh Le Chevalier, 25th inst.—Haitow, 25th inst. Gen.—A. R. Marty.
Kanau, Br. s.s. 1,143, Monkman, 23rd inst.—Canton, Gen.—B. & S.	Taiingao Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,529, K. Yamada, 26th inst.—Chingwan, 19th inst. Coal—D. & Co.
Taming, Br. s.s. 1,354, Pennefather, 23rd inst.—Manila, 20th inst. General—B. & S.	Wimbleton, Br. s.s. 2,436, J. Cantell, 26th inst.—Chingwan, 19th inst. Coal—D. & Co.
Mongolia, Am. s.s. 8,750, Emery Rice, 27th inst.—Nagasaki, 20th inst. Gen.—P. M. S. Co.	
Carnarvonshire, Br. s.s. 3,904, L. W. Boland, 23rd inst.—Shanghai, 20th inst.—Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Chuan, Br. s.s. 1,337, E. Robinson, 24th inst.—Bangkok, 18th inst. Rice—B. & S.	
Loksang, Br. s.s. 978, D. W. Ritchie, 24th inst.—Haiphong, 22nd inst. Gen.—J. M. and Co.	
Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,193, Jas Doyle, 25th inst.—Saigon, 19th inst. Rice—B. T. & Co.	
Kailong, Br. s.s. 999, J. B. Evans, 25th inst.—Haiphong, 22nd inst. Rice & Gen.—B. & S.	
Jade, Fr. s.s. 385, J. Pannies, 25th inst.—Haiphong, 21st inst. Rice—O. S. K.	

TO SAIL

THE INDRA LINE Ltd.

For Boston & New York, via Suez.

For Freight, Passage and Further Particulars, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1. A.B.G. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions. Western Union and Weather.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE HEADS	DEPTH OF KEEL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	SPAN OF TIE	SPAN OF TIE
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	18' 6"	10'	10'	10'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	110	20'	11'	11'	11'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	120	22'	12'	12'	12'
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	130	24'	13'	13'	13'
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	140	26'	14'	14'	14'
WATERLOO					
Compass Slip, No. 1, Waterloo	150	28'	15'	15'	15'
Patent Slip, No. 2, Waterloo	160	30'	16'	16'	16'

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.

Telephone No. 1 K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

F. M. DYER B.Sc. M.I.N. Kowloon Dock Hongkong

Telephone No. 29, Hongkong.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1915.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S STEAMSHIP LINE

LOCAL PRESENTATION

COAL THEFT.
This afternoon Mr. J. R. Wood continued the hearing in the case in which the 18th and 19th are charged with the theft of coal from the Kowloon Railway. Mr. Preston of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, prosecuted, and Messrs J. H. Gardner, and Dixon, of Messrs Wilkinson and Grist, defended. Nos 1 and 2, and 3 and 4 respectively. His Worship suggested that it appeared that there had been more men in the affair and they seemed to have been allowed to escape.
Mr. Preston would not agree. In the result the fourth prisoner was discharged. The first prisoner was sent to prison for 6 months, no 2, for 3 months, no 3, who was guilty of receiving, was sentenced to 6 months, and the rest 6 weeks hard labour, with the exception of No. 10 who was bound in the sum of \$100 to come up for sentence if called upon.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Return of the Howitt-Phillips Company.

The Howitt-Phillips theatrical company opens at the Theatre Royal to-morrow evening, for three nights, having arrived back from Canton. To satisfy the many requests for the reproduction of "Mrs. Dot," that delightful comedy will be staged to-morrow; on Thursday "Charley's Aunt" will continue her great Marathea run and is still fresh enough to double the present distance. Mr. Wheeler Dryden will be seen in the title role, and the part will not lose anything by his handling. The final performance will be "David Garrick" with Mr. Charles Howitt as Garrick, and Miss Gertrude F. Godard as Ada. Following this, J. M. Barrie's one-act play "The Girl," that caused such a sensation in London when produced recently, will be staged. The drama of the Kaiser, which fortunately for us turned out as disappointing as most dramas, and his vision of "Kultur" is cleverly dealt with in the play.

His Excellency Major General Kelly, C.B., has promised his patronage for the final performance, 50 per cent. of the gross revenue from which will be handed over to the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund for the Troops at the Front.
The booking office at Messrs. Montague's is now open.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Special Police Reserve Orders issued to-day state:—
Parades.—(Central Police Station). To-day, April, 27th. N. C. Officers Instruction Parade 5.15 p.m. Wednesday, April, 28th. Combined Parade 5.25 p.m. sharp. British and Portuguese Companies will parade with Arms. Members of the British Company who have not already done so will draw ammunition at 5.15 p.m.
Thursday, April 29.—1st Chinese Company and 1st Indian Company. Rifle exercises 5.30 p.m.
Friday, April 30.—1st British Company and 1st Portuguese Company. Rifle exercises, 5.30 p.m.
Musketry.—Saturday, May 1.—Musketry practice for No. 2 Platoon of 1st Chinese Company. Peak Range, 2.30 p.m.

Utilisation of Waste Lands.
In order to provide means of living for the poor people in the provinces, the Chinese Government has decided to grant to the people all the waste lands in the country for cultivation. A telegram has been sent to all Governors instructing them to submit a report relating to the unutilized public lands in their respective provinces, together with proposals regarding their disposal.

HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(Continued from Page 10.)

more profitable paths of commerce to the permanent benefit of humanity and civilisation at large. Before I sit down it is as well that I should make reference to existing local regulations which have to a certain extent hampered our trade. We recognise that in time of war we must submit to special restrictions and I only make this reference in order to state that on those occasions when the Committee have considered it necessary to make representations to the higher powers asking for a modification of such rules as appear to press too heavily on our shipping, and other branches of our business, we have invariably been met by the Naval, Military and Civil Authorities in the most courteous and considerate manner, and where possible, such relaxation of the rules as has been asked for have been granted. (Applause.)

With regard to the accounts gentlemen I have very little to say; these have been balanced for the year but in order to place our Chamber on a more secure financial basis it is now proposed to deal with the question in a separate resolution which I will later put before you. With these remarks I beg to propose the passing of the report and accounts. (Applause.)

Mr. Montague Ede said:—It is my pleasant duty to rise and second the resolution before the meeting. The time at my disposal has only enabled me to go through the Report, published some few days ago, very hurriedly, but I find it convincing in every way, and look upon it as a record of work well and faithfully done in the public interest; and we, as members of the Chamber, can ungrudgingly express our thanks to the Committee for its efforts on our behalf. (Applause) You, sir, have explained so fully the Chamber's action in regard to the many problems which have come before it during the past year that very little ground is left for me to traverse, but two points seem to call for further emphasis; one is the state of unpreparedness in which the Colony found itself at the outbreak of hostilities in the matter of a wireless station. This very unpreparedness confirms what is already known and acknowledged by most neutrals: that the war was not contemplated by Great Britain, and the simplicity of the argument should go a very long way in convincing our Chinese friends that they were grossly deceived by that section of their own Press which was, and is, subsidised by the German authorities. The second matter, which will not suffer by greater emphasis, is that dealt with under the heading of "Trading with the Enemy." You have expressed, sir, the hope that under no condition should any one of the Allies assist the enemy in the slightest degree in their business undertakings; with this I cordially agree, as I feel sure does every British, and not a few neutral, members of the Chamber. As regards German trade, shall we continue to allow ourselves to be deceived into the belief that her merchants came to the East impelled by economic pressure from within, or do we at last realise the truth that the majority of them were sent here as part of the manifestations of the Prussian Spirit of World Dominion? If we realise this vital truth we should stand together and, as with our brethren in the trenches, have the common object of opposing this form as well as every other form of Prussianism. The Law Officers of the Crown are stirring up the dusty bones of Tootles trusts to try to prove that commercial domicile is possible where territoriality exists, but, as is not unusual, I believe, their views are not supported by all other

lawyers, and their arguments and advice, only produce a state of confusion, and it is for this Chamber, acting in concert with other Chambers of Commerce, now to point the way to Britishers generally, and not wait until the psychological moment has passed. (Applause.) I thank you, Sir, for having given me this opportunity of seconding the report and accounts.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

Election of Committee.
On the motion of Mr. Forbes, seconded by Mr. Hough, the following Committee was re-elected:—The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, O.M.G., Mr. J. W. O'Donnell, Mr. A. S. D. O'Connell, Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Mr. W. Dickson, Mr. G. T. Edkins, Mr. P. H. Holyoak, the Hon. Mr. D. Lyndale, Mr. N. J. Stabb, and the Hon. Mr. E. Shelling.

New Members.
The appointment of the following new members was confirmed:—Messrs. S. O. Ismail & Co., de Souza & Co., and Mr. R. Hancock.

A subsequent meeting was held for the purpose of passing the following resolution:—Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

Notice is hereby given that a General meeting of members will be held in the Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall, on Monday, the 28th April, 1915, at 4.30 p.m., when the following Resolution will be put and if carried will hereafter form one of the Chamber's Rules and Regulations:—

"That Clause III. of the Rules and Regulations of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce be altered as from January 1st, 1915, to read:—

All Mercantile firms, and persons engaged or interested in the trade of Hongkong or China, shall be eligible for admission as members in the manner hereafter described, and on payment of \$60 for Firms, and \$25 for single individuals for the current year of their election, and a like annual subscription thereafter, payable on 1st January.

By Order. E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915.

The Chairman said that the resolution needed little explanation. They would understand that under circumstances upon which he need not enlarge the Chamber had had to meet considerable shrinkage not only during the past half year, but shrinkage would also have to be met during the next half-year. Their expenses had also been considerably increased, and in order to make up their finances at the end of the current year they had decided to ask the members to be good enough to make a small increase in their contribution towards the working expenses. He might say that when the Chamber was founded in 1861 the subscription for firms was \$100, and in 1869 it was reduced to \$50, and had remained at that figure ever since. They now asked for an increase of \$10 a year for firms, and \$5 a year for subscribers. He then proposed the resolution given above.

Mr. Bonar, seconded, and the resolution was unanimously carried.

This was all the business.

Swallowed a Security.
At Bray, Co. Wicklow, Samuel Allister Maclean, of Oban, Scotland, was remanded on a charge of "stealing and carrying away" a valuable security, the property of the Northern Bank. It was alleged that he entered the Bray branch of the bank on Saturday morning and asked for a document he had signed. The manager held up a 232 10s. annuity, which had been signed in July when it was filled in. It was stated he snatched it out of the manager's hand and swallowed it.

WAR TIMES.

German Generals Retired.
Three German Generals—Major-General von Domming, Commander of the Ninth Infantry Brigade, Major-General von Glasenapp, Commander of the First Cavalry Brigade, and Major-General von Gravenitz, Commander of the 30th Cavalry Brigade—have been placed on half-pay.

Belgium Without Locomotives.
Copenhagen, March 23.—A private message from Berlin says that according to statements by officials of the German Railway Administration in Belgium it is impossible to start a satisfactory railway service as the Belgian Government sent 2,500 locomotives to France, and Germany cannot spare any.—Central News.

Waiting for the Raider.
Copenhagen, March 10.—The Politiken has received a message from Berlin stating that the German Admiralty has been informed from New York that English warships are concentrated at Cape Henry, on the Virginian coast, with the object of catching the Prinz Eitel Friedrich if, after she has been repaired, she again takes to the open sea.—Exchange Special.

Bread Shortage at Cologne.
Amsterdam, March 22.—The Vorwärts says:—Only with the greatest difficulty can bread be bought in Cologne, where several bakeries hang up notices "Today no bread." Those shops where some bread can be obtained are literally besieged, and the supplies are rapidly being sold out. The Vorwärts is of opinion that the situation is due not to lack of foodstuffs but to a defective system of distribution.—Reuter.

Condemnation of Woermann Line Vessels.
Three of the seven steamers of the Woermann Line, captured by the German Cameroon by H.M.S. Challenger, came before the London Prize Court for condemnation on March 15. They were the Henriette Woermann (2,426 tons), the Alina Woermann (3,123 tons), and the Jeanette Woermann (2,220 tons). The learned President made orders for condemnation and sale in each case.

Berlin Women Appeal Deputies.
Paris, March 22.—Le Temps. Copenhagen correspondent has interviewed a well-known Dane just returned from Berlin, who asserts that on Sunday between 2,000 and 3,000 people, mostly poor women, gathered in front of the Reichstag buildings and shouted to the Deputies gathered at the windows, "We want peace and bread."

The Berlin Press has been ordered not to mention the demonstration.—Exchange.
New "Hymn of Victory."
Copenhagen, March 23 Despatches from Berlin state that there is great jubilation at the success of the German war loan of 450 millions sterling.

The Kaiser's telegram to the Minister of Finance, in which His Majesty said: "Our enemies must now realise that Germany lacks neither military nor economic weapons," is repeated by the German Press as a hymn of victory.

The Kaiser has sent Herr Helfferich, the Finance Minister, the Iron Cross.—Central News.

Enemy Estates in Egypt.
Cairo, March 14. The military authorities have appointed a British controller of the Egyptian estates of the Khediva mother and of Prince Said Halim, the Turkish Grand Vizier. The Khediva mother is a very wealthy landed proprietress, and Prince Abbas Hilmi is now unable to receive the income of his own estates owing to his sequestration, his mother is the most likely source for the provision of means to continue locally and elsewhere his anti-English plotting.

Prince Said Halim is also an extensive land-owner in Egypt.

JAPAN AND MONGOLIA.

Chinese Objection to Concessions.

Peking, April 16.—Yesterday's conference (writes the N. C. Daily News correspondent) was wholly devoted to a discussion of the Japanese demand for privileges in Eastern Inner Mongolia similar to those being negotiated with regard to South Manchuria.

The Chinese showed their readiness to open trade marts in the region concerned when they were required by the development of commerce, but they objected to concede the rights, preferential and otherwise, that they were ready to accord in the case of Manchuria.

The Japanese claim to include this small but intensely fertile section of Mongolia in their special sphere was poorly founded, having no other basis, except its proximity to Manchuria, than the desire to obtain a set-off to the recent Russian assumption of interest in Outer Mongolia.

If China once admitted the principle that foreign Powers, having forcibly established themselves in her territory, were entitled thereby to an exclusive, preferential position in neighbouring zones, her progress towards extinction would be rapid.

At yesterday's conference nothing was settled. Practically the whole of the four hours were devoted to the discussion of the question relating to Eastern Inner Mongolia, which the Chinese declined to discuss with the South Manchurian demands. Both sides emphasised that they were only expressing their personal views pending instructions from their respective Governments.

It is understood that Mr. Hiroki, the Japanese Minister, said that if Eastern and Inner Mongolia were excluded from the area in which Japanese were permitted to reside and trade, similarly to South Manchuria, there would be such an agitation in Japan that the position of the Okuma Government would be endangered. It is believed, however, that the Chinese are maintaining a firm attitude.

The demands in group five were not discussed.—Reuter.

DAY BY DAY.

Shares Lost.
As will be seen from our advertisement columns, ten shares numbered 3,050—3,059 on the Hongkong Ice Company have been lost. Application for the issue of duplicates has been made, and in the event of no claim or representation being made within the next thirty days the company will proceed to deal with such application.

A Free Fight.
A quarrel among some coolies on the Praya this morning led to the ultimate appearance of two of their number at the hospital, and, of some others, at the charge room at the police station. The men were apparently employed in unloading from a junk, when a dispute arose into which not only fists and feet, but also shovels entered.

The Tokio Marine Insurance Company Limited.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha are the local agents for the above Company which announces the following profit and loss account in their annual report: The Net Premium for the year, after deducting Returns, Reinsurances and Commissions, amount to Yen 4,259,563.093. Appropriations have been made for the Underwriting Reserve Fund and Suspense Account and the Directors now recommend the balance of Yen 2,036,204.055 be disposed of as follows: Dividend at Yen 6 per share Yen 480,000.000. Carried forward 1,606,204.055 Yen 2,086,204.055.

Rogues in Houses.
Inspector Gordon charged two Chinese this morning before Mr. J. L. Wood with being on the premises of 100 Queen's Road East for the purpose of committing a felony. The inspector said that the occupants of the houses had apparently left in a hurry and after the defendant had been found there, it was discovered that the gas fittings had been tampered with. One defendant admitted that he had been banished from Singapore and also from Hongkong, but in the latter case the time of banishment had expired. They were each sent to prison for six weeks with four hours' work.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman V. D. state:—

Joined:—The undermentioned having joined the Corps, are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—No. 1808 Private W. R. Mansfield to Scouts Company, No. 1809 Sapper E. A. Gibbs to Engineer Company, No. 1810 Sapper G. R. Rodgers to Engineer Company, No. 1811 Private A. D. Bail to Sports Company.

Leave:—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence as follows:—Fte. F. Richardson from 19. 4. 15 to 19. 4. 16. Lieut. H. West from 26. 4. 15 to 26. 4. 16. Pte. A. W. Tickle from 4. 5. 15 to 8. 6. 15. 2/Lt. O. C. F. Cunningham from 20. 4. 15 to 26. 4. 16.

Parades:—Parades for Wednesday, 28th instant, 5.30 p.m. No. 2 Station Artillery Battery—10 pdr drill with mules at Headquarters. Detail:—On duty H.K.V.R.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.
The P. M. s. MONGOLIA will be despatched from this port on Wednesday, May 6, at 1 p.m. and not as per schedule May 4, for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimonoseki and Honolulu.

HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(Continued from page 5.)
that a Bill of Lading should not be signed for a certain month, unless the ship were actually in the Harbour during that particular month. (Appendix B).
Homeward Freight Conference.
Interesting correspondence will be found concerning the action of the Rickmers Line in accepting cargo at a lower rate than that fixed by the Homeward Freight Conference. (Appendix T).

Government Fire Float.
Complaint was made to the Government as to the delay in the Fire Float Service, and it was suggested that were it practicable to connect the float with the Police Station by telephone a saving of time might be effected. (Appendix W).

Rules for the Measurement of Tonnage Certificates for Vessels Using the Panama Canal.
The Chamber received from the Government a copy of a proclamation by the President of the United States of America prescribing the rules for the measurement of vessels using the Panama Canal and expressed the opinion that any criticisms should emanate from the ship owners at home and not from the local agents. Regulations governing tonnage certificates will also be found in the Report. (Appendix X).

All-gird Similarity of Trade Marks.
The Chamber's assistance was requisitioned in a friendly trade mark dispute between Messrs. Vieira and Company and Messrs. Alex Ross and Company, and the matter was amicably settled. (Appendix Z).

Irregular Arrivals of Siberian Mails.
Certain improved regulations for the despatch from London of the Siberian mails were courteously conveyed to the Chamber by the Post Master General, Hongkong.

The present European conflict has, of course, unavoidably disorganised this service, and your Committee look forward for the resumption of normal despatches and arrivals. (Appendix OI).

Convention for Safety of Life at Sea.

This matter was represented to the Chamber by the Government and a Sub-committee was appointed which Sub-committee made a provisional report and in its covering letter expressed the view that if the Government desired a mere expression of opinion the report furnished would suffice but should it be the desire of the Government that the convention be dealt with article by article, then a Committee including experts in ship construction and navigation would be necessary. (Appendix EI).

Handling of Mails at Hongkong.
The method of handling mails from coastal steamers at Hongkong was criticised by the China Coast Office Guild. Your Committee asked for specific instances of careless handling and not receiving these allowed the matter to drop. (Appendix BI).

Prevention of Piracy.
In connection with the "Tai On" Piracy the Hongkong Government legislated with the object of preventing recurrence by a bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the law relating to Piracy against Piracy." The draft Bill and draft Regulations were very carefully considered by your Committee assisted by representatives of the provisional owners of coasting and river craft and suggested alterations were submitted to the Government who made certain concessions. The new regulations are now in force. (Appendix II).

Complaint Against Advertisements Appearing in Canadian Papers Reflecting on Refined Sugars Produced in Hongkong.
The local refineries took justifiable exception to the scandalous method of competition by means of a libellous campaign conducted by the British Columbia Sugar Refining Co. of Vancouver. Protests were sent to the Vancouver Chamber of Commerce and with the assistance of the Far Eastern Section of the London Chamber of Commerce to the Home Government. The Hongkong Government was approached and His Excellency the Governor addressed a despatch to the Secretary of State on the

subject. The question of what steps shall be taken to stop this disgraceful campaign is still to be considered. (Appendix K1).

Yokohama Association of Metal Importers.
The unsatisfactory condition of the Metal business and the necessary protection to importers of metal brought into being, at Yokohama, an Association of Metal Importers.

A like Association was upon the point of being formed in Hongkong when the outbreak of war suspended further advancement. (Appendix J1).

Colony's Food Supply.
Suggestions were made by your Committee with the idea of preventing Chinese shopkeepers taking advantage of the situation brought about by the war by unduly increasing prices of food stuffs. The Government subsequently instituted a Food Committee under the Presidency of the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe. (Appendix M1).

British War Risks Insurance Scheme.
The Manager of the "Bank" Line Ltd., courteously submitted to the Chamber copy of a telegram received from London setting out the steps taken by the Government in connection with war risks insurance, and this information was given due publicity in the press by your Committee. (Appendix N1).

Telegraphic Rates.
Your Committee telegraphed to the London Chamber of Commerce protesting against the onerous conditions under which telegraphic communication was being carried on and requesting the London Chamber to take what action it could to obtain such relaxation as would diminish the tremendous expense to which the business community of this Colony was being put to through having to wire in plain language. Certain concessions have been granted but your committee is not satisfied and is endeavouring to secure a further amelioration. (Appendix O1).

Chamber's Ruling Re War Risks and Payment to German Firms.
An expression of the opinion of your Committee was sought and obtained on two points having regard to this subject. (Appendix P1).

Order in Council Made 16th July.
The Metal trade section of London Chamber of Commerce having made representations for the legislation by Order in Council of certain denominations of "B. G." gauges, the order was duly made and the new denominations of standards will be found set out in a table in the Report. Due publicity was given to the new standards in the local press. (Appendix Q1).

Transfer of German Ships to American Flag.
Representations were made by the Chairman of the Chamber to the Hongkong Government conveying the opinion of your Committee that a strong protest should be made by Great Britain and her allies against the acquisition of German Ships by American subjects with the object of assisting German Merchant Fleets during the present war. The proposed transfer of four German ships at Manila to the American flag was instanced and the assistance of the London Chamber was requested by wire. The latter Chamber approached the Foreign Office who stated that as a general principle His Majesty's Government were entitled to refuse to recognise transfers from an enemy to a neutral flag. (Appendix S1).

Customs Regulations of the Panama Canal.
By the courtesy of the American Vice-Consul-in-Charge and the Hongkong Government the Chamber received copies of the Customs Regulations of the Panama Canal which will be found in the Report. (Appendix T1).

Private Buoys and Moorings.
Correspondence will be found dealing with a protest by Messrs. Bradley and Co., Ltd. against the proposal of the Government to remove, without compensation, the private mooring buoy so long occupied by the Company at West Point. As a matter of principle the Chamber supported Messrs. Bradley and Co's objections. Whilst the subject was still under consideration the Secretary of State for the Colonies granted his sanction to a scheme for the acquisition by Government

of Private Buoys and Moorings for Ocean Going Vessels in Victoria Harbour.
Your Committee objected to the proposed scheme for reasons set forth in the correspondence and made a counterproposal. The Government's scheme is in abeyance for the present. (Appendix V1).

Eastern Surveys.
The attention of your committee was directed to certain criticisms of Eastern Surveys appearing in the Report of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce for 1913.
As such report had not yet been received by this Chamber your Committee cannot at the moment determine the nature of the remarks objected to by the Yokohama Board of Trade. The Bradford Chamber of Commerce has been asked to supply this Chamber with their 1913 report; when the matter will be again considered. (Appendix W1).

RESEARCH AND ANALYTICAL WORK BY THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

A despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Government of Hongkong states that the Imperial Institute is now authorised to undertake for an appropriate fee researches, investigations, analysis, etc., required by private individuals and firms either in the United Kingdom or in any part of His Majesty's Overseas Dominions. (Appendix Y1).

Vessels Detained or Captured by the British, French, Russian or Japanese Authorities.
Lists, as published in London Gazette, of captured vessels will be found in the Report (Appendix Z1).
Regulation Regarding Entry and Clearing of Vessels at Hongkong.
The Chamber was approached by owners of river and coastal steamers who protested against the inconvenience caused to them by the very stringent regulations in force.

Certain suggestions were made by them with a view to alleviating hardships which would be suffered by them under these regulations in foggy or squally weather.
The Naval Authorities received the suggestions sympathetically and it is understood that present arrangements are, considering the need for proper protection of the Harbour in war time, satisfactory. (Appendix A2).

Bank Holidays.
The Chamber was approached by the Exchange Bank and successfully supported them in applications to the Government to have the following dates declared public holidays, Tuesday 27th January, and Wednesday 2nd July, 1914 and Saturday 2nd January, 1915. (Appendix D, G1 and B2).

Income and Expenditure Account.
For the year ended 31st Dec. 1914.

Rests—offices and telephone... \$ 1,689.21
Secretary's salary... 3,000.00
Clerk's salary... 1,200.00
Servants' wages... 248.80
Audit fee... 50.00
\$ 6,188.11

Market report—cost of publication... 715.84
Annual report—cost of publication... 640.00
Fees to surveyors... 845.00
Books and newspapers... 222.47
Printing, advertising and stationery... 482.42
Postage and postages... 317.95
Legal expenses... 15.00
Telegrams... 105.70
Depreciation on furniture—20 per cent on \$898.87... 179.37
Paid debts written off... —
Extraordinary expenditure... —
9,801.86

Balance—Surplus of Income over Expenditure Transferred to Balance Sheet... 427.52

Members' Subscriptions—
132 Firms at \$50... \$6,600.00
18 Individuals at \$20... 260.00
\$6,860.00

Market report sales... 384.31
Survey fees collected... 1,120.00
Annual report sales... 9.60
Bad debts recovered (mk. report)... 15.39
Interest account—
Hongkong hotel debentures... 890.00

Balance Sheet... \$10,229.38
Less Interest on Overdraft... 35.08
\$10,229.38

Disbursements—
Capt. Wetherell (Memoranda)... \$400.00
Engineer McCarty (Cash)... 500.00
Widow Evans (Cash)... 745.00
Widow Silva (Cash)... 200.00
Watchman Diaz (Cash)... 200.00
\$2,245.00

Subscriptions Collected \$2,245.00
Balance Sheet.
At 31st December, 1914.
LIABILITIES.
Sundry creditors... 948.55
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation—
Cash overdrawn on current account... 1,373.59
Reserve account—
At 31st December, 1913... 15,268.00
Add capital payable rock fund as at 31st December, 1913, now transferred to general funds... 7,105.73
Add surplus of income over expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1914, including income from pinacle rock fund as per statement... 427.52
22,801.25
\$25,123.39

HONGKONG CLUB DEBENTURES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank F.D... 1,305.00
Current Account \$46.54
Less Interest on Overdraft... 35.08
\$1,340.68

Taf On Piracy Fund.
Disbursements—
Capt. Wetherell (Memoranda)... \$400.00
Engineer McCarty (Cash)... 500.00
Widow Evans (Cash)... 745.00
Widow Silva (Cash)... 200.00
Watchman Diaz (Cash)... 200.00
\$2,245.00

Subscriptions Collected \$2,245.00
Balance Sheet.
At 31st December, 1914.
LIABILITIES.
Sundry creditors... 948.55
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation—
Cash overdrawn on current account... 1,373.59
Reserve account—
At 31st December, 1913... 15,268.00
Add capital payable rock fund as at 31st December, 1913, now transferred to general funds... 7,105.73
Add surplus of income over expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1914, including income from pinacle rock fund as per statement... 427.52
22,801.25
\$25,123.39

Assets.
General funds:
25 Hongkong Hotel 6 per cent. Debentures... \$11,500.00
16 Hongkong Club 6 per cent. Debentures... 8,000.00
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Fixed Deposit at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum... 3,000.00
22,500.00

Furniture and fittings:
At 31st December, 1913... 893.87
Less depreciation at 20 per cent. per annum... 179.37
717.50

Additions during the year... 1,089.00
Stock: stationery... 200.00
Sundry debtors—
Phrict's imprest... 100.00
Office boy's stamp imprest... 20.00
Market report subscriptions... 9.75

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation interest on Hongkong Club debentures for quarter ending 31st Dec... \$120.00
Accrued interest on fixed deposits... 110.14
230.14

Fire insurance assn. co-ops hire... 27.00
Marine... 18.00
Exporter's association... 81.00
Metal importers association... 6.00
448.89

Payments in advance: office rent for January, 1915... 170.00
\$25,123.39
E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

We have compared the above statement with the books, vouchers and securities and find the same to be in accordance therewith.
H. O. SANDFORD, Auditor.
Hongkong, February 12, 1915.
The Chairman said:—The Report and accounts of the Chamber of Commerce for last year

having been in your hands for some days, I will with your permission take them as read. I will now proceed to deal with the more important matters which have come under the notice of the Committee during the period under review, taking them in the order in which they appear in the report. The first question is that of commercial arbitration, and some very interesting correspondence will be found in the report dealing with this matter. It is satisfactory to see that on all sides there is an increasing tendency shown to resort to arbitration as opposed to the law courts, and in many contracts made here there is a clause to the effect that disputes between importers and Chinese buyers shall be submitted to the chamber. The possibility of the introduction of yellow fever into the Far East by vessels coming here from the Panama Canal, has been under consideration and we are glad to find the Government of this and neighbouring Colonies, and of India, are fully alive to this danger and are taking steps to deal with the matter.

Later in the year the question of a permanent quarantine station was raised, not by any means for the first time, and it will be noted that writing on 4th September last the Colonial Secretary announced that the observation station at Lai-Chi-Kok was now available for the purpose. We trust that this station will continue to be so available, and that for a paltry pecuniary gain to the Colony, it will not in the future be rented out for other purposes, as has been done in the past.

The next point of interest in the report is our old friend the wireless station; and it is satisfactory to know that at last after so many delays the work is well in hand and we hope in the course of the summer to be supplied with this most necessary aid to our shipping business and to the increased safety of life and property. It seems incredible that with our enormous shipping, both Naval and mercantile, and with our world wide Empire that war should have suddenly found us practically entirely without such important means of communication. Even our sister Colony (Singapore) which was to be one link in the chain of high power stations erected for purposes of imperial defence, was without a wireless station at the outbreak of hostilities, and was in consequence, hurriedly supplied with a low power apparatus taken from a merchant vessel.

This disgraceful state of unpreparedness compares strangely with that of our enemies who, as we all know, had throughout the world stations of very great power which were used seriously to our detriment at the commencement of the war. As your representative speaking in the Legislative Council on the 6th November last, I expressed myself as strongly as I was permitted to, on this point and I feel confident that the members of the chamber endorse my views. (Applause). You will recollect that at our last Meeting I referred to a piratical attack which had taken place the day before, on a British vessel on her way to Hongkong. This attack resulted in very serious loss of life, including that of the chief officer, Mr. Evans, and the gutting of the vessel by fire. After full investigation it was found that certain of the crew had acted with great heroism, and as a mark of the chamber's appreciation of what had been done by them to protect the lives and property entrusted to their charge, a subscription was especially raised, the proceeds being divided between the surviving officers and watchmen and the relatives of those who unfortunately lost their lives. A gold watch and chain with suitable inscription was presented on behalf of the members of the chamber to Captain Wetherell. I may remind you that this is the second time in the history of our chamber, that such a presentation has been made to a British commander, for a similar act of courage shown in the discharge of his duty.

As a result of this last case of piracy special representations were made to the Colonial Government, and to the Foreign Office through the London Chamber of Commerce, and we report that the representations then made to the Chinese Government will eventually bear fruit and result in the entire suppression of piracy in Chinese waters. We recognise the difficulties under which the Chinese labour, but we cannot acquit them of blame in not taking more vigorous steps to remove such a slur on their administration. As one result of this attack on a British ship, an ordinance was as you are aware brought in, making it compulsory on owners whose vessels were engaged in certain sections of the coasting and river trades, to take precautions against the commission of piracy on their ships. As some of these regulations appeared to press too hardly in certain directions a meeting of the committee was held at which the representatives of the various lines concerned were present. Various amendments to the ordinance were suggested and after discussion with the Government, the ordinance was finally passed with modifications and appears to be working satisfactorily.

An interesting question as to the date of bills of lading has been raised during the year, when the Committee gave it as their opinion that a bill of lading should not be signed for a certain month unless the vessel was actually in port during that month. During the past year your Committee received a complaint from the representatives of our two local sugar refineries against an advertising campaign carried on in the British Columbian Press which had for its purpose the boycott of Hongkong-made sugar shipped to Canada. The representations made will, we trust, put an end to what cannot but be considered a very grave scandal.

On the outbreak of war the committee found it necessary to make representations to the Government respecting certain retail dealers, who were unduly increasing their prices of food stuffs. The matter was very promptly dealt with by the appointment of a committee under the Chairmanship of the Colonial Treasurer which was empowered to fix the maximum price for all articles of food and since then matters have progressed fairly satisfactorily, the more so as one or two salutary lessons have been taught the native shopkeepers by the infliction of a heavy fine for attempting to charge in excess of the Government prices. I regret however to be obliged to add that considerable difficulty is still of ten experienced in dealing with the stall holders in the markets, and others who constantly refuse to recognise the price lists as gazetted. The Government has done what is possible to meet the case and it remains now with the house-holders of the Colony to give all possible support in carrying out this policy by insisting on their servants' procuring provisions at figures not above the fixed maximum or where necessary to come forward readily without regard to their personal convenience to assist in prosecuting any dealer who attempts to defy the regulations.

The next important matter to which I will refer is that of telegraph rates. A perusal of the correspondence on this subject will prove both interesting and illuminating. You will notice that in spite of the strongest representations made not only by this chamber but by the London Chamber of Commerce and others against the manner in which the telegraph companies have taken advantage of the situation to exploit the business community of the Eastern section of the British Empire, our representations have had little effect. We have two causes for complaint, one against the Government for the paucity of codes which we are permitted to use and the other against the rapacity of the telegraph companies. The concessions granted are a mere sop and merchants still have to face a very heavy increase in the cost of telegraphing at a time when business is bad, and expenses increasing on all sides.

To my mind it seems inexplicable that H.M. Government should permit a company, on which the business community is so absolutely dependent, to so take advantage of the situation and reap a harvest to which they are in no way entitled. The position taken up by the Telegraph

Companies is not only surprising; it is also unbusinesslike in view of the fact that before very long we trust we will have the opportunity of making use of the opposition service which will be supplied by the wireless now being set up in the East. You will observe that very early in the war the Committee considered it advisable to record their protest against the transfer of alien enemy's ships to a neutral flag after the outbreak of hostilities. We understand that such transfers will not be recognised by the Allies and that any such vessels are liable to be seized on the high seas as prizes of war.

During the year the Government has again brought forward the proposal to take over the moorings and buoys in the harbour. The scheme is set forth at length in this report and was specially referred to in the debate on the Budget in the Legislative Council in November last. The Committee has again strongly opposed the scheme which, however, we are sorry to learn, has been accepted by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. We understand however, that the carrying out of this scheme has been postponed for the moment owing to want of funds as there are other and more important matters to which the finances of the Colony can be devoted to a more useful end. We trust this postponement will continue for, at all events, a considerable time to come.

This, gentlemen covers the most important part of the report now before you. There are however one or two other matters to which I will briefly refer. The first is that of the currency of the Colony which cannot but be considered as most unsatisfactory. Our subsidiary coin has ranged from a discount of about 11 per cent. to about 18 per cent. The silver trade dollar, the currency of the Colony, has at times been as low as 11 per cent. as compared with the unofficial bank notes issued by some of our British Banks having branches in Hongkong. Thus we have the surprising result that local traders and under certain conditions, bankers, refuse to accept our coin except at a discount and the former demand payment of their accounts in Notes. The question of the subsidiary coin, as we all know, has for a considerable time received the attention of the Government and annually large appropriations are voted to redeem the surplus coin which is returned to England and sold at the melting value. This in time will, we trust, bring our small coin back to par, coupled, as it is, with the prohibition of foreign subsidiary coin in the Colony. The question of the silver dollar is however a more difficult one to deal with. The causes for this depreciation in a great measure are to be found outside the Colony. The matter has, as you know, been repeatedly considered by the Government, who from time to time have consulted the business community on the subject, but no final policy has been decided upon nor has an amelioration been found for a state of affairs of which we have so much cause to complain and which so materially affects our prosperity. Personally I am of opinion that the true cure is to be found in the substitution of Hongkong treasury notes for those now current in the Colony. I do not believe the objections to this scheme are unanswerable but at the moment this view has not found favour with the Powers that be. There is another point which of course has a very direct bearing on the condition of our Hongkong currency and that is the unsatisfactory condition of that of our great trading neighbour and your committee therefore miss no opportunity of joining with our brother Chambers of Commerce in urging upon Peking the imperative need for thorough reform in this most important matter.

It would not be possible to close my remarks without some reference, which I will make as brief as may be, to the great crisis through which we may say practically the whole of the world is now passing. Through the arrogance and mad folly of a certain section of the German people, most of the leading nations of the world and some smaller ones are now engaged in

(Continued from page 10.)

Commercial.

Singapore Share Market.
Messrs. Fraser and Co.'s Singapore share circular dated the 14th inst. states:—There has been a slight expansion in the amount of business passing since our last issue of March 18, and the general steady appreciation in the home markets has been reflected to a certain extent here, although the Stock Exchange restrictions curtail business considerably in all sterling shares, keeping our quotations still more or less nominal. Rubber.—With the raw material standing round about 2/5½ per lb., a good number of local shares at present prices are extremely attractive, and Pajamas, Ayer Panas Malakoff, Malaka Pindas, Sandycrofts, and Balgownie have been in good demand and close firm at quotations. Sungai Bagans are wanted at 80 cents, New Serendah \$1.85, Kempas \$1.05, Kelamka part-paid \$2, Haytors \$4.25, Changkat Sirdangs \$3.50 and Glenealy 70 cents. A few Highlands are on offer at \$1 10/6d., Rembia 15/3, Beritama 3/2 and Kamunings 2/4½. Mining.—Sungei Gans are firm at \$10.50, after transactions at \$10.25. Pahangs have been a free market from 6/6 to 7/8, closing sellers at 7/10½. Titis are dull at \$4 50 at which a few changed hands. Kamunings are wanted at 25½, Malayan Tins \$1 15/6d., Rembutans \$10.25 and Ting Kils \$6.90. General.—The report and accounts of the Straits Steam Ship Co. are highly satisfactory, and it is proposed to pay a final dividend of 5 per cent. and bonus of 5 per cent. making 15 per cent. for the year, after liberal allowances for depreciation and various reserves. The shares after considerable dealings at \$285, close buyers at \$290. Straits Traders have eased slightly and are quiet at \$48.50, Fraser and Neaves are wanted at \$52, Hammers \$105, Eastern Smelting Preferences 23½ and Cold Storages \$25.50. Wearne Bros. have small sellers at \$5, Straits Ice \$11.50 and Howarth Erskines \$30. Singapore and Penang 5 per cent. Municipal debentures have had dealings at 1 per cent premium ex. accrued interest, at which figure a few more are probably obtainable.

Shanghai Cotton Market.
Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld's Cotton Market Report for the week ending 15th April, 1915, is as follows:—
China Cotton.—The upward tendency of prices continued during the past week, and values were carried some three to four points above the level ruling last week, making a total advance of over One Tael since the inception of the present Bull movement. A feature of the market was the heavy profit taking, although offerings were easily absorbed and failed to make impression on prices until yesterday, when a further advance was anticipated. No further explanation is required for the continued strength of the market than the recent advances in Mid-Americans and Indians enabling Exporters to Japan to buy China staples at prices not at all commensurate with those ruling in India. It would, therefore, not be surprising, should the disparity in price still continue, that their attention to our market be concentrated to an extent the like which we have not experienced for the past three or four years and which would naturally cause an inflation in the local rates. The Yarn market both here and in Japan for the last week has been in a very healthy condition, prices having advanced some 1/3.00 for local spinnings on re-sales, whilst in Japan an advance of some 4 Yen within the last week has been recorded and the market closing with a firm undertone. In native cloth there appears also a better feeling and from present indications a much larger business is anticipated, the situation pivoting on the attitude of the native banks. The end of this month and the first couple of weeks of the next with planting season nearer maturity and the usual estimates of stocks left in the interior and local markets will enable a fresh start to be made in calculating the outlook for the near future. Meanwhile our market will continue to be ruled by developments in Mid-Americans, Indians and the holding policy of the Farmers.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS										SA.—SALES										B.—BUYERS										N.—NOMINAL									
STOCK.		To-day's	Number	Par	Paid	1914.		1914.		1915.		1915.		Last Dividend																									
	Closing	of	of	Value	Up	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	and Date																									
	Prices	Shares	Shares																																				
Banks.																																							
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$800	120,000	\$125	all	855	July	700	Oct.	800	800	{ £2 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9% equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14																												
Marine Insurances.																																							
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	380	10,000	\$250	\$0	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	350	380	{ Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.																												
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	180	10,000	\$15	\$0	145	May	183	Jan.	180	175	{ Final of 12 1/2 p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1913																												
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	855	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2	April	700	Oct.	855	855	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$3 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914																												
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	320	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	192 1/2	Jan.	220	220	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914																												
Fire Insurances.																																							
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	130	20,000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct.	130	130	{ \$3 for 1913																												
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	380	8,000	\$250	\$0	395	Feb.	368	April	380	380	{ \$27 for 1913																												
Shipping.																																							
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	5 1/4	30,000	\$25	all	10	Jan.	5 1/4	Dec.	5 1/4	5 1/4	{ \$1 for 1906																												
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	40	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27 1/2	Nov.	40	40	{ \$3 for year ending 30/6/14																												
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	22 1/2	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4	Jan.	22	Dec.	22 1/2	22	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31/12/14																												
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	99	60,000	\$5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	100	99	{ Final of 3% making 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913																												
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	93 1/2	3,797,610	\$1	all	106 1/2	Feb.	70 1/2	Sept.	93 1/2	91 1/2	{ Interim of 1/- a/c 1914 C. No. 23																												
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	36	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	36	35	{ \$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14																												
Refineries.																																							
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	114	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov.	114	112	{ \$3 for 1912																												
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	28	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	28	28	{ \$3 for 1897																												
Mining.																																							
Kailan Mining Admin'n. Co., Ltd.	33 1/2	1,000,000	\$1	all	41 1/2	Feb.	33 1/2	Dec.	33 1/2	33 1/2	{ Final of 5 % Coupons No. 4. making 10 % for year ending 30/6/14																												
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	38 1/2	200,000	\$1	all	310	Jan.	190	Nov.	385	385	{ 1/2 for 1909																												
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	32 1/2	160,000	\$1	all	39 1/2	Feb.	19 1/2	Nov.	32 1/2	32 1/2	{ 1/- mak. 7/6 a/c. 1913																												
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.																																							
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	65	60,000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov.	65	65	{ \$3.50 for year 1914																												
H'kong & W'poo D.C. Co., Ltd.	57	50,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	58	Oct.	57	57	{ \$3 dividend for year 1914																												
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	53	55,700	\$100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	53	53	{ Tls. 5 for 1913																												
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	85	34,000	\$100	all	169	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec.	85	85	{ Tls. 5 for 1914																												
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.																																							
Anglo-French Land Co., Ltd.	194	13,000	\$100	all	128	July	120	Dec.	118	118	{ Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14																												
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	118	20,000	\$50	50	128	July	120	Dec.	118	118	{ \$2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14																												
H'kong Land Investment Co., Ltd.	109	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2	July	98	Nov.	110	109	{ \$3 1/2 for year ending 31/12/14																												
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	37	150,000	\$10	all	94 1/2	Jan.	7	Nov.	7	7	{ 45 cents for year 1914																												
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	40	6,000	\$50	50	45 1/2	Jan.	44	Feb.	40	40	{ \$3 for 1914																												
Shanghai Land Co., Ltd.	101	75,000	\$50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct.	101	101	{ Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914																												
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	68 1/2	19,500	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.	68 1/2	68 1/2	{ \$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14																												
H'kong Central Estates Co., Ltd.	100	10,000	\$100	all	100	Jan.	100	Jan.	100	95	{ \$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14																												
Cotton Mills.																																							
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	141	20,000	\$50	all	138	July	125	May	142	141	{ Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14																												
Honglong Cotton Co., Ltd.	37	125,000	\$10	all	84 1/2	Mar.	7	June	7	6 3/4	{ 50 cents 31/7/08																												
Kung Yik Co., Ltd.	13	75,000	\$10	all	142	Jan.	11	Mar.	13	13	{ Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14																												
Laou Kung Mow Co., Ltd.	86	8,000	\$100	all	110	Feb.	70	May	86	86	{ Tls. 12 for 1913																												
Shanghai Cottons Co., Ltd.	80	40,000	\$50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	91	91	{ Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1, year end'g 30/6/14																												
Miscellaneous.																																							
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	11	60,000	\$10	all	12	May	10	Dec.	11	11	{ \$1.20 for 1913																												
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	44 1/2	50,000	\$5	all	490	July	4	April	4 1/2	4 1/2	{ 6% for year ending 28.2.2005																												
Do. (Spec. shares)		50,000	\$1	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	7 1/2	7 1/2	{ 70 cts. for 1914																												
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	73 1/2	125,000	\$10	all	39	June	35	Aug.	34	34	{ \$1.50 for year ending 31/7/14																												
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	63	40,000	\$7 1/2	6	690	Jan.	5	Dec.	6 1/2	6 1/2	{ 50 cts. for 1914																												
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	63	400,000	\$10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov.	42	42	{ \$1.80 per share for 1913																												
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	42	60,000	\$10	all	217 1/2	July	174	Dec.	184	184	{ Final of \$6 mak ng \$81 for 1914																												
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	184	6,500	\$25	all	25	June	22	Apr.	26 1/2	26 1/2	{ Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914																												
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	26 1/2	60,000	\$10	all	13 1/2	July	7 1/2	Feb.	510	510	{ Final div. of 6d. making 7d per share for 1913																												
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	510	325,000	5/-	all	64 1/2	Mar.	28	Dec.	37	37	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913																												
Langkats Co., Ltd.	137	250,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Jan.	9 1/2	June	10	10	{ 80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.14																												
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	10	25,000	\$10	all	93	cts. Jan.	75	cts. Dec.	11	11	{ None																												
Do. (New)	11	50,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	{ \$1.50 for 1910.																												
Philippines Ltd.	4	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	{ None																												
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	5	12,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	{ None																												
Societes des Pulpes et Papieries du Tonkin	20	13,200	\$50	all	500	June	4	Nov.	33 1/2	32 1/2	{ 35 cts. for year ending 31/5/14																												
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	33 1/2	20,000	\$5	all	22 1/4	Feb.	17	Jan.	16 1/2	16 1/2	{ \$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.1914																												
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	16 1/2	27,723	\$10	all	8 1/2	April	690	Dec.	7	7	{ 70 cts. for 1913																												
Watson and Co., Ltd.	7	90,000	\$10	all	9 1/2	Jan.	6 1/2	Dec.	6 1/2	6 1/2	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14																												
William Powell, Limited.	61 1/2	21,000	\$7	all	30	June	92	Dec.	29	29	{ \$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14																												
S. C. Morning Post	29	6,000	\$25	all	30	June	92	Dec.	29	29	{ \$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14																												

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vaux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, APRIL 27, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATION.

EXCHANGE.

27th April.

Selling.									
T/T	1/9½	Demand India	136½	T/T France	230	6 m/s. France	246		
Demand	1/9 13/16	T/T Bombay	136½	Demand Paris	230½	Gold Leaf per tael	\$56.90		
30 d/s	1/9½	Demand Bombay	136½	On Haiphong	7½	Sovereign	\$10.80	nom.	
60 d/s	1/9 15/16	T/T Calcutta	136½	On Saigon	7	Bar Silver ready	23 15/16		
4 m/s	1/10	Demand Calcutta	136½	On Bangkok	85	forward			
T/T Shanghai	78	Demand Manila	89 1/4	Buying.					
Private 30 d/s sight		T/T San F'co & N.Y.	43½	4 m/s. L/O	1/10 1/2				
T/T Singapore	77 7/8	Demand, New York	43½	4 m/s. D.P.	1/10½				
T/T Japan	89 1/4	T/T Java	110½	6 m/s. L/O	1/10½				
T/T India	136 1/2	T/T Marks	Nom.	30 d/s. Sney & M.	110½				
		Demand Germany		30 d/s. San F'co & N.Y.	45 1/8				
				4 m/s. Marks	Nom.				
				4 m/s. France	241				

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.
BRANCHES:—
ROMBAY, LONDON.
CALCUTTA, MANILA.
CANTON, PANAMA.
CEBU, PEKING.
COLON, SAN FRANCISCO.
HANKOW, SHANGHAI.
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE.
KOFF, YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....4,060,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,310,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 19,000,000
Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Agencies at:—
Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Cebu, Hongkong, Kobe, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up—\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.

Undertaken and Executed by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

General Managers: Hongkong, 19th March, 1908

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIM TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. " 10 Min.
9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. " 10 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. " 10 Min.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. " 10 Min.

NIGHT CARS.
8.00 P.M. and 9.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. every half hour every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.
7.45 A.M. to 8.30 A.M. Every 15 Min.
8.30 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. " 10 Min.
9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. " 10 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. " 10 Min.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 10 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. " 10 Min.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.

SPECIAL CARS.
By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexander Building, Des Vaux Road.

SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.
IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers, Nos. 35 and 37, King's Road, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present prices.—

"COMET" \$3.85 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE" \$4.25 per case ex store.

OHING CHEONG, 168, Des Vaux Road, Cent.

(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

KWONG YUEN, 91 Des Vaux Road, West.

OPPIUM QUOTATIONS.

Feb. 25

Malwa, New \$9.100 per p.

Malwa, Old 9.200

Patna, New 9.325 perche.

Patna, Old 9.200

Benares, New 9.050

Benares, Old 8.950

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

Cannot be beaten. If Equalled For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquors

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling \$1,500,000 at 2½

Silver \$15,000,000

\$39,000,000

Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

P. H. Holyoak, Esq.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

CHIEF MANAGER

Hongkong—N. J. Stabb

MANAGER</

